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THE HALF-CASTE.

AN OLD GOVERNESS'S TALE—FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY MISS MULOCK.

"We know what we are, but we know not what we may be," as my quaintly clever niece and name-child, Cassia, a great reader and quoter of Shakspeare, would say. And truly, who could have thought that I, a plain governess, should in my old age have become a writer. Yet I cannot invent a plot—I must write nothing but truth. Here I pause, recollecting painfully that in my first sentence I have sinned against truth by entitling Cassia my "niece and name-child," when, strictly speaking, she is neither the one nor the other. She is no blood-relation at all, and my own name happens to be Cassandra. I always disliked it heartily until Mr. Sutherland called me—— But I forgot that I must explain a little.

Mr. Sutherland was—no, thank Heaven!—is, a very good man; a friend of my late father, and of the same business—an Indian merchant. When in my twenty-fifth year my dear father died, and we were ruined—a quiet way of expressing this, but in time one learns to speak so quietly of every pang—Mr. Sutherland was very kind to my mother and to me. I remember, as though it were yesterday, one day, when he sat with us in our little parlor, and hearing my mother calling me "Cassie," said laughingly that I always put him in mind of a certain Indian spice. "In fact," he added, looking affectionately at my dear, gentle, little mother, and approvingly—yes, it was approvingly, at me—"in fact, I think we three sitting thus, with myself in the center, might be likened to myrrh, aloes, and cassia." One similitude was untrue; for he was not bitter but "sweet as summer." However, from that time he always called me Cassia. I rather like the name, and latterly it was very kind of him to—— There I am forestalling my history again!

When I was twenty-five, as I said, I first went out as governess. This plan was the result of many consultations between my mother and myself. A hard thing was my leaving home; but I found I could thereby earn a larger and more regular salary, part of which being put by, would sometime enable me to live altogether with my mother. Such were her plannings and hopes for the future. As for my own——But it is idle to dwell upon things so long past. God knew best, and it all comes to the same at the end of life.

It was through Mr. Sutherland that I got my first situation. He wrote my mother a hurried letter, saying he had arranged for me to enter a family concerning whom he would explain before my departure. But something hindered his coming; it was a public meeting, I remember; for, though still a young man, he was held in much honor among the city merchants, and knew the affairs of India well, from early residence there. Of course, having these duties to fulfill, it was natural he should not recollect my departure; so I started without seeing him, and without knowing more of my future abode than its name, and that of my employer. It was a Yorkshire village, and the gentleman whose family I was going to was a Mr. Le Poer.

My long journey was dreary—God knows how dreary! in youth one suffers so much; and parting from my mother was any time a sufficient grief. In those days railways were not numerous, and I had to journey a good way by coach. About eleven at night I found myself at my destination. At the door a maid-servant appeared; no one else: it was scarcely to be expected by "the governess." This was a new and sad "coming home" to me. I was shown to my bedroom, hearing, as I passed the landing, much rustling of dresses and "squittling" away of little feet. (I ought to apologize for that odd expression, which I think I learned when I was quite a child, and used to go angling with my father and Mr. Sutherland. It means a scattering off in all directions, as a shoal of minnows do when you throw a pebble among them.) I asked if the family were gone to bed, and was informed "no;" so I arranged my dress and went down-stairs, unconsciously reassured by the fact that the house was neither so large nor so aristocratic as my very liberal salary had inclined me to expect.

"Who shall I say, miss?" asked the rather untidy servant, meeting me in the lobby, and staring with all her eyes, as if a stranger were some rare sight.

"Miss Pryor," I said, thinking regretfully that I should be henceforth that, and not "Cassia;" and seeing the maid still stared, I added, with an effort: "I am the new governess."

So under that double announcement I appeared at the parlor-door. The room was rather dark: there were two candles; but one had been extinguished, and was being hurriedly relighted as I entered. At first I saw nothing clearly: then I perceived a little pale lady sitting at one end of the table, and two half-grown up girls, dressed in "going-out-to-tea" costume, seated primly together on the sofa. There was a third; but she vanished out of one door as I entered the other.

"Miss Pryor, I believe?" said a timid voice—so timid that I could hardly believe that it was a lady addressing her governess. I glanced at her: she was a little woman with pale hair and light eyes—frightened-looking eyes—that just rose and fell in a minute. I said "I was Miss Pryor, and concluded I addressed Mrs. Le Poer." She answered, "Yes, yes;" and held out, hesitatingly, a thin, cold, bird-like hand, which I took rather warmly than otherwise; for I felt really sorry for her evident nervousness. It seemed so strange for anybody to be afraid of me. "My daughters, Miss Pryor," she then said, in a louder tone. Whereupon the two girls rose, courtesied, blushed—seemingly more from awkwardness than modesty—and sat down again. I shook hands with both, trying to take the initiative, and make myself sociable and at home—a difficult matter, my position feeling much like that of a fly in an ice-house.

"These are my pupils, then?" said I, cheerfully. "Which is Miss Zillah?"—for I remembered Mr. Sutherland had mentioned that name in his letter, and its peculiarity naturally struck me.

The mother and daughters looked rather blankly at each other; and the former said: "This is Miss Le Poer and Miss Matilda—Zillah is not in the room at present."

"Oh, a third sister?" I observed.

"No," rather pertly answered Miss Le Poer: "Zill is not our sister at all, but only a sort of distant relation of pa's, whom he is very kind to and maintains at his own expense, and who mends our stockings and brushes our hair of nights, and whom we are very kind to also."

"Oh, indeed!" was all I said in reply to this running stream of very provincially-spoken and unpunctuated English. I was rather puzzled, too; for if my memory was correct—and I generally remembered Mr. Sutherland's letters very clearly, probably because they were themselves so clear—he had particularly mentioned my future pupil, Zillah Le Poer, and no Miss Le Poer besides. I waited with some curiosity for the girl's reappearance: at last I ventured to say: "I should like to see Miss Zillah. I understood"—here I hesitated, but thought afterward that plain speech was best—"I understood from Mr. Sutherland that she was to be my pupil."

"Of course, of course," hastily said the lady, and I fancied she colored slightly. "Caroline, fetch your cousin."

Caroline sulkily went out, and shortly returned, followed by a girl older than herself, though clad in childish, or rather servant fashion, with short petticoats, short sleeves, and a big brown-holland pinafore. "Zill wouldn't stay to be dressed," explained Caroline, in a loud whisper to her mother; at which Mrs. Le Poer looked more nervous and uncomfortable than ever.

Meanwhile I observed my pupil. I had fancied the Zillah so carefully intrusted to my care by Mr. Sutherland to be a grown young lady, who only wanted "finishing." I even thought she might be a beauty. With some surprise, I found her a half-caste girl—with an olive complexion, full Hindoo lips, and eyes very black and bright. She was untidily dressed; which looked the worse, since she was almost a woman grown; though her dull, heavy face had the stupidity of an ultra-stupid child. I saw all this; for somehow—probably because I had heard of her before—I examined the girl rather closely. Zillah herself stared at me much as if I had been a wild animal, and then put her finger in her mouth with a babyish air.

"How do you do, my dear?" said I, desperately, feeling that all four pair of family-eyes were upon me. "I hope we shall be good friends soon." And I put out my hand.

At first the girl seemed not to understand that I meant to shake hands with her. Then she irresolutely poked out her brown fingers, having first taken the precaution to wipe them on her pinafore. I made another remark or two about my being her governess, and her studying with her cousins, at which she opened her large eyes with a dull amaze, but I never heard the sound of her voice.

It must have been now near twelve o'clock. I thought it odd the girls should be kept up so late; and began at last to speculate whether I was to see Mr. Le Poer. My conjectures were soon set at rest by a loud pull at the door-bell, which made Mrs. Le Poer spring up from her chair, and Zillah vanish like lightning. The two others sat cowed, with their hands before them, and I myself felt none of the bravest. So upon this frightened group the master of the house walked in.

"Hullo, Mrs. Le Poer! Cary! Zill, you fool! Confound it, where's the supper?" (I might have asked that, too, being very hungry.) "What the deuce are you all about?"

"My dear!" whispered the wife, beseechingly, as she met him at the door, and seemed pointing to me.

Certainly I could not have believed that the voice I just heard belonged to the gentleman who had now entered. The gentleman, I repeat; for I never saw one who more thoroughly looked the character. He was about fifty, very handsome, very well dressed—his whole mien bespeaking that stately, gracious courtliness which now, except in rare instances, belongs to a past age. Bowing, he examined me curiously, with a look that somehow or other made me uncomfortable. He seemed viewing over my feminine attractions as a horse-dealer does the points of a new bargain. But soon the interest of the look died away. I knew he considered me as all others did—a very plain and shy young woman, perhaps lady-like (I believe I was that, for I heard of some one saying so), but nothing more.

"I have the pleasure of meeting Miss Pryor?" said he, in an ultra-bland tone, which, after his first coarse manner, would have positively startled me, had I not noticed that the two are often combined in the same individual. (I always distrust a man who speaks in a very mild, measured, womanish voice.)

I mentioned the name of his friend, Mr. Sutherland.

"Oh, I recollect," said he stiffly; "Mr. Sutherland informed you that—that ——" He evidently wished to find out exactly what I knew of himself and his family.

Now, it being always my habit to speak the plain truth, I saw no reason why I should not gratify him; so I stated the simple facts of our friend's letter to my mother—that he had found for me a situation in the family of a Mr. Le Poer, and had particularly charged me with completing the education of Miss Zillah Le Poer.

"Oh!" said Mr. Le Poer. "Were those all your instructions, my dear Miss Pryor?" he added, insinuatingly.

I answered that I knew no more, having missed seeing Mr. Sutherland before I came away.

"Then you come quite a stranger into my family? I hope you have received the hearty welcome a stranger should receive, and I trust you will soon cease to merit that name." So saying, he graciously touched the tips of my fingers, and in mellifluous tones ordered supper, gently reproaching his wife for having delayed that meal. "You know, my dear, it was a pity to wait for me; and Miss Pryor must be needing refreshment."

Indeed I was being literally famished. The meal was ordinary enough—mere bread, butter and cheese; but Mr. Le Poer did the honors with most gentlemanly courtesy. I thought, never did a poor governess meet with such attention! The girls did not sup with us; they had taken the earliest opportunity of disappearing; nor was the half-caste cousin again visible. We had soon done eating—that is, Mrs. Le Poer and I; for the gentleman seemed so indifferent to the very moderate attractions of his table, that from this fact, and from a certain redness of his eyes, I could not help suspecting he had well supped before. Still, that did not prevent his asking for wine; and having politely drank with me, he composed himself to have a little confidential talk while he finished the decanter.

"Miss Pryor, do you correspond with Mr. Sutherland?"

The abruptness of his question startled me. I felt my cheeks tingling as I answered most truthfully, "No."

"Still, you are a dear and valued friend of his, he tells me?"

I felt glad, so glad that I forgot to make the due answer about Mr. Sutherland's being "very kind."

My host had probably gained the information he wanted, and became communicative on his part. "I ought, my dear young lady, to explain a few things concerning your pupils, which have been thus accidently omitted by my friend, Mr. Sutherland, who could not better have acceded to my request than by sending a lady like yourself to instruct my family." Here he bowed, and I bowed. We did a great deal in that way of dumb civility, as it saved him trouble and me words. "My daughters you have seen. They are, I believe, tolerably well informed for such mere children." I wondered if I had rightly judged them at thirteen and fourteen. "My only trouble, Miss Pryor, is concerning my niece." Here I looked surprised, not suspecting Zillah to be so near a relative. "I call her niece through habit, and for the sake of her father, my poor deceased brother," continued Mr. Le Poer, with a lengthened and martyr-like visage; "but in truth she has no legal claim to belong to my family. My brother—sad fellow always—Indian life not over-scrupulous—ties between natives and Europeans: in fact, my dear Miss Pryor, Zillah's mother—— You understand?"

Ignorant as I was, I did dimly understand, colored deeply, and was silent. In the unpleasant pause which ensued, I noticed that Mrs. Le Poer had let her knitting fall, and sat gazing on her husband with a blank, horrified look, until he called her to order by an impressive "A little more wine, my dear!" Her head sank with an alarmed gesture, and her lord and master continued addressing me: "Of course this explanation is in strict confidence. Regard for my brother's memory induces me to keep the secret, and to bring up this girl exactly as my own—except," he added, recollecting himself, "with a slight, indeed a necessary difference. Therefore you will educate them all alike; at least so far as Zillah's small capacity allows. I believe," and he smiled sarcastically, "her modicum of intellect is not greater than generally belongs to her mother's race. She would make an excellent *ayah* and that is all."

"Poor thing!" I thought, not inclined to despise her even after this painful information; how could I, when—now that fairly nonplussed me! What made the girl an object of interest to Mr. Sutherland? and why did he mention her as Miss Zillah Le Poer when she could legally have no right to the name? I should, in my straightforward way, have asked the question, but Mr. Le Poer's manner showed that he wished no more conversation. He hinted something about my fatigue, and the advisability of retiring; nay, even lighted my candle for me, and dismissed his wife and myself with an air so pleasant and gracious, that I thought I had scarcely ever seen such a perfect gentleman.

Mrs. Le Poer preceded me up-stairs to my room, bade me good-night, asked, timidly, but kindly, if all was to my liking, and if I would take anything more—seemed half-inclined to say something else, and then, hearing her husband's voice, instantaneously disappeared.

I was at last alone. I sat thinking over this strange evening—so strange that it kept my thoughts from immediately flying where I had supposed they were sure to fly. During my cogitations there came a knock at the door, and on my answering it, a voice spoke without, in a dull, sullen tone, and an accent slightly foreign and broken—"Please do you want to be called to-morrow, and will you have any hot water?"

I opened the door at once to Zillah. "Is it you, dear? Come in and say good-night to me."

The girl entered with the air and manner of a servant except for a certain desperate sullenness. I took her hand, and thanked her for coming to see after my comforts. She looked thoroughly astonished; but as I went on talking, began to watch me with more interest. Once she even smiled, which threw a soft expression over her mouth. I cannot tell what reason I had—whether from a mere impulse of kindness, with which my own state of desolation had something to do, or whether I compelled myself from a sense of duty to take all means of making a good first impression on the girl's feelings—but when I bade Zillah good-night I leaned forward, and just touched her brown cheek with mine—French fashion; for I could not really kiss anybody except for love.

I never saw a creature so utterly amazed! She might never have received that token of affection since her birth. She muttered a few unintelligible words—I fancy they were in Hindostanee—flung herself before me, Eastern fashion, and my poor hand was kissed passionately, weepingly, as the beloved ladies' hands are in novels and romances. Ah! my hand was never kissed save by this poor child!

All passed in a moment, and I had hardly recovered my first surprise when Zillah was gone. I sat a little while, feeling as strange as if I had suddenly become the heroine of a fairy tale; then caught a vision of my own known self, with my pale, tired face, and sad-colored gown. It soon brought me back to the realities of life, and to the fact that I was now two hundred miles away from my mother and from—London.

I had not been three weeks resident in the Le Poer family, before I discovered that if out of the domestic mysteries into which I became gradually initiated I could create any fairy tale, it would certainly be that of "Cinderella;" but my poor Cinderella had all the troubles of her prototype without any of the graces either of mind or person. It is a great mistake to suppose that every victim of tyranny must of necessity be an angel. On most minds oppression has exactly the opposite effect. It dulls the faculties, stupefies the instinctive sense of right, and makes the most awful havoc among the natural affections. I was often forced to doubt whether Mr. Le Poer was very far wrong when he called Zillah by his favorite name of the "ugly little devil." There was something quite demoniac in her black eyes at times. She was lazy too—full of the languor of her native clime. Neither threats nor punishments could rouse her into the slightest activity. The only person to whom she paid the least attention was Mrs. Le Poer, who alone never ill-used her. Poor lady! she was too broken-spirited to ill-use anybody; but she never praised. I do not think Zillah had heard the common civility, "Thank you," until I came into the house; since, when I uttered it, she seemed scarcely to believe her ears. When she joined us in the school-room I found the girl was very ignorant. Her youngest cousin was far before her even in the commonest knowledge; and, as in all cases of deadened intellect, it cost her incalculable trouble to learn the simplest things. I took infinite pains with her, aye, and felt in her a strong interest—ten times stronger than in the other two; yet for weeks she seemed scarcely to have advanced at all. However, it must be taken into account that she was rarely suffered to remain with me half the school-hours without being summoned to some menial duty or other; and the one maid-servant bestowed on me many black looks, as being the cause why she herself had some times to do a morning's household work alone.

Often I puzzled myself in seeing how strangely incompatible was Zillah's position with Mr. Sutherland's expressed desire concerning her. Sometimes I thought I would write and explain all to him; but I did not like. Nor did I tell my mother half the *desagrements* and odd things belonging to this family—considering that such reticence even toward her nearest kindred is every governess's duty. In all domestic circles there must be a little Eleusinia, the secrets of which chance observers should strictly keep.

More than once I determined to take advantage of the very polite and sociable terms which Mr. Le Poer and myself were on, to speak to him on the subject, and argue that his benevolence in adopting his brother's unfortunate child might not suffer by being testified in a more complete and gracious form. But he was so little at home—and no wonder; for the miserably dull, secluded and painfully-economical way in which they lived could have little charms for a man of fashion and talent, or at least the remains of such, which he evidently was. And so agreeable as he could be! His conversation at meals—the only time I ever saw him—was a positive relief from the dull blank, broken only by the girls' squabbles and their mother's faint remonstrances and complaints. But whenever, by dint of great courage, I contrived to bring Zillah's name on the tapis, he always so adroitly crept out of the subject, without pointedly changing it, that afterward I used to wonder how I had contrived to forget my purpose, and leave matters as they were.

The next scheme I tried was one which, in many family jars and family bitternesses among which my calling has placed me, I have found to answer amazingly well. It is my maxim that "a wrong is seldom a one-sided wrong;" and when you cannot amend one party the next best thing is to try the other. Likewise, I always had a doctrine that it is only those who have the instinct and the sins of servitude who will remain hopelessly oppressed. I determined to try if there was anything in Zillah's mind or disposition that could be awakened, so as to render her worthy of a higher position than that she had held. And as my firm belief is, that everything and everybody in time rise or sink to their own proper level, so I felt convinced that if there were any natural superiority in Zillah, all the tyranny in the world would not keep her the pitiable Cinderella of such ordinary people as the Le Poers.

I began my system by teaching her, not in public, where she was exposed to the silent but not less apparent contempt of her cousins, but at night in my own room after all the house had retired. I made this hour as little like lessons as possible, by letting her sit and work with me, or brush my hair, instructing her orally the while. As much as her reserve permitted, I lured her into conversation on every indifferent subject. All I wanted was to get at the girl's heart.

One day I was lecturing her in a quiet way on the subject concerning which she was the first young woman that needed lecturing—care over her personal appearance. She certainly was the most slovenly girl I ever saw. Poor thing! she had many excuses; for, though the whole family dressed shabbily, and, worse—tawdrily, her clothes were the meanest of all. Still, nothing but positive rags can excuse a woman for neglecting womanly neatness. I often urged despairingly upon poor Zillah that the coarsest frock was no apology for untidy hair; that the most unpleasant work did not exclude the possibility of making face and hands clean after it was over.

"Look at yours, my dear," said I once, taking the reluctant fingers and spreading them out on mine. Then I saw what I have often noticed in the Hindoo race, how delicate was the shape of her hands, even despite her hard servant's work. I told her so; for in a creature so crushed there was little fear of exciting vanity, and I made it a point to praise her every good quality, personal or mental.

Zillah looked pleased. "My hands are like my mother's, who was very handsome, and a Parsee."

"Do you remember her?"

"A little, not much; and chiefly her hands which were covered with rings. One, a great diamond, was worth, she told me, ever so many hundred rupees. It was lost once and my mother cried. I saw it a good while after on my father's finger when he was dying," continued she carelessly; and afterward added mysteriously, "I think he stole it."

"Hush, child! hush! It is wrong to speak so of a dead father," cried I, much shocked.

"Is it? Well, I'll not do it if it vexes you, Miss Pryor."

This seemed her only consciousness of right and wrong—pleasing or displeasing me. It argued well for her being guided by the affections. I asked her again about her father: somehow, with a feminine prejudice, natural though scarcely right, I felt a delicacy in mentioning the mother. But she was the only parent of whom Zillah would speak. "I hardly know," "I can't remember," "I don't care," were all the answers my questions won.

"You saw your father when he was dying?" I persisted. "What did he say to you?"

"I don't remember, except that I was like my mother. All the rest was mere swearing, as uncle swears at me now. But uncle did not do it then."

"So Mr. Le Poer was present."

"Yes; and the ugly, horrible-looking man they said was my father, talked to him in whispers, and uncle took me on his knee and called me 'My dear.' He never did so afterward."

I asked her one more question—"How long was this ago?" and she said, "Several years; she did not recollect how many."

I talked to her no more that night, but bade her go to rest. In fact my mind was so full of her that I was glad to get her visible self out of the way. She went, lazily and stupidly as ever. Only at the door she paused: "You won't tell what I've been saying, Miss Pryor?—You'll not mention my mother before them? I did once, and they laughed and made game of her, uncle and all. They did—they——" She stopped, literally foaming at the mouth with rage.

"Come in again; do, my poor child," said I, gently approaching. But she shut the door hurriedly, and ran down-stairs to the kitchen, where she slept with her dire enemy, yet sole companion, the servant-maid.

Six months after coming to the Le-Poers' I began heartily to wish for some of my salary; not that I had any doubt of it—Mr. Sutherland had said it was safe and sure—but I wanted some replenishment of my wardrobe, and besides it was near my mother's birthday, when I always took care she had some nice useful gift. It quite puzzled me to think what little luxury she wanted, for she wrote me word Mr. Sutherland brought her so many. "He was just like a son to her," she said—Ah me!

One day, when disconsolately examining my last pair of boots—the "wee boots," that for a foolish reason I had, were one of my few feminine vanities—I took courage to go down-stairs and ask Mr. Le Poer "if he could make it convenient," &c., &c.

"My dear Miss Pryor," said he, with most gentlemanly *empressement*, "if I had thought—indeed you should have asked me before. Let me see, you have been here six months, and our stipulated sum was——"

I thought he hesitated on account of the delicacy some gentlemen feel in business-dealings with a lady; indeed I supposed it was from that cause he had never spoken to me on money matters. However, I felt no such delicacy, but answered plainly: "My salary, Mr. Sutherland said, was to be one hundred guineas a year."

TO BE CONTINUED.

BEAR bravely up against misfortune.

MISTAKES IN LANGUAGE.

An Interesting Lesson in Grammar and Rhetoric.

Mary E. Vandyne in Good Cheer.

"My dear nephews and nieces, you charming inhabitants of glass houses, *don't* throw any more stones."

"Why, Uncle Phil, you don't mean to say that *we* speak incorrectly?"

Uncle Phil shoved his spectacles up to the middle of his forehead, and proceeded as follows:

"It's all very well for you self-sufficient graduates of colleges and seminaries to find fault when Uncle Joshua wants the well-bucket 'h'isted,' when Debby 'renses' the clothes, Aunt Maria 'ketches' cold, Coachman John 'doctors' Dobbin's 'huff,' Pete feeds the 'creeturs,' the cook 'biles the cramberries,' Bridget asks for 'jolup,' Farmer Grey 'reckons' its 'ruther cold for plantin' but concludes to 'resk' it—"

"Now, Uncle Phil, you know we were not talking about such mistakes. It was when Annie Hughes asked the clerk for 'these kind of gloves,' and then informed us that Dr. Burton always preached 'extem-*pore*,' that May and I began to wonder how people who pretended to be educated could be guilty of such blunders."

"That's nothing, girls,"—this from Jack, a graduate of Harvard,—"I asked one of the teacher's at the High School, this morning, if he ever played base ball, and he said he 'used to could.' Fancy that!"

Uncle Phil looked severely down upon the group of critics assembled in front of the fire.

"So you really think, young people, that you are exempt from the weakness of misusing the English language. What will you say if I call attention to no less than six mistakes made by you three, in utter unconsciousness, since you entered this room this morning."

"Try it, Uncle, try it. We haven't been studying rhetoric and grammar this last four years for nothing. Remember, you are to find six mistakes made by the three of us within three hours."

"Ahem!"

Uncle Phil indulged in something that was almost but not quite a wink, as he looked at Jack.

"We'll begin with you, Jack. 1st. 'This last four years.'"

"Oh! that's too mean."

"Is it? Then I won't call attention to 'the three of us.'"

"You mean, Uncle, that Jack should have said '*these* last four years,' and 'us three'?"

"I do, my dear. And I also have in mind a young lady who criticised her friend's way of asking for gloves, and that, when she handed me an orange, asked me to 'cut it in half.'"

"I should have said, 'in halves'?"

"Yes, or 'in two.' One can scarcely cut a thing in one half."

"What else did I say?"

"Well; Whose dress was to be trimmed 'lengthways' instead of 'lengthwise'? Who discovered that it was very cold last 'Feb'uary,' and not last 'February'? Of whose class at Sunday-school did I hear that 'every one was to have *their* and not *his or her* reward'?"

"Stop, Uncle. That is three for me, and of the six mistakes you have only left one for May."

"Perhaps I haven't made any."

Uncle Phil smiled.

"Where did you go this morning, May?"

"To the depot."

"Ah! Do you know that depot is a French word, and means simply storehouse, or place of deposit, and has nothing whatever to do with a structure for the shelter of passengers, built at points where a railroad train stops. You never hear the word depot used in any such connection in England. Our language supplies the word 'Station,' or 'Station-house,' and only a very cultivated (?) American who prefers a foreign language he doesn't understand to his own better-supplied tongue, would ever replace it by a French word that is entirely a misnomer."

"I wonder how many more mistakes are current among us, Uncle Phil?"

"I won't call your attention to any more to-day. Think over these, and I'll see how many more I find you guilty of some other time."

A Pup-pup-lexed Pup-pup-Passenger.

"S-s-say," said the passenger with an impediment, making a frantic clutch at the evasive elbow of the brakeman, and then rising and pursuing him down the aisle, "s-s-say, I wa-wa-wa-want to get off at Pup-pup-pup-pup-pup"——

"Pepperell!" shouted the brakeman, opening the door, "Pepperell!"

"No, no, not Pup-pup-pup-pep-pup-pup-pup-purell, but Pup-pup-pup-pup-Point of Pup-pup-pup-pup-Pines."

"Then," said the brakemen, "you'll have to take all them pups into the baggage-car and get off at Hollis. You're on the wrong train."

But the pup-pup-pup-passenger was so mad he went on to Gmrhaway six miles further.—*Burdette.*

He Was Restless.

"Now, you, Bobby, come back here and set in this seat this minute; do you hear me?"

"Bobby, come away from that water cup this minute. Mind now."

"Bobby, stop teasing your little sister, you naughty boy. I've a mind to spank you."

"Bobby, set down there in that seat, if you don't I'll give you a trouncing."

"Bobby, stop that crying, or I'll give you something to cry for."

"Bobby, take your head in out of that window this minute. You'll fall out and be killed, and if you do I'll spank you within an inch of your life."—*Chicago Herald.*

A Leetle Too Previous.

"Are there"—ejaculated Mr. Henpeck, as he stepped into the back door of his residence yesterday noon. His wife, who was dishing up the dinner, dropped her cooking-fork on the kitchen table and exclaimed:

"Joseph, don't you ever let me hear you use that expression again. The idea of saying 'ah there!' to a poor woman who is just making a slave of herself for your sake."

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Henpeck; "I simply wanted to ask, are there any potatoes in the house for breakfast to-morrow?"

Some Men Never Will Learn.

"Congratulate me," exclaimed Mr. Brenty to Old Man Jenks, coming into his office one morning.

"What for?" asked the old man, testily.

"I was married last week."

"Second time, I believe?"

"Yes."

"Well, well; some men never will learn anything, it seems to me. I'm sorry for you."—*Commercial Traveler.*

THE TOMBS OF PRESIDENTS.

Where the Remains of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Tyler, Lincoln, and Others Lie.

The Presidents of the United States who are dead are nearly all buried in the neighborhood of the homes which they occupied. Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon, is known to all the world. John Adams and John Quincy Adams lie beneath the Unitarian Church at Quincy, Mass. The coffins are of lead, placed in cases hewn from solid blocks of granite. Their wives are buried with them. John Adams died on the same day with Jefferson, a strange coincidence itself, but stranger still, it was on the Fourth of July, 1826, just a half century after the Declaration of Independence which they had joined in making. Jefferson, like his compatriots, was buried in his family burying ground, at his home in Monticello. He had written on the fly-leaf of an old account book his wishes concerning it. "Choose," his memorandum said, "some unfrequented vale in the park, where there is no sound to break the stillness but a brook that bubbling winds among the woods. Let it be among ancient and venerable oaks, interspersed with some gloomy evergreens. Appropriate one-half to the use of my family, and the other to strangers, servants, etc. Let the exit look upon a small and distant part of the Blue Mountains." These directions were substantially carried out. A little inclosure containing some thirty graves, stands amid the woods on the road that leads from Charlottsville to Monticello, and a granite obelisk, much clipped by relic hunters, marks the grave of the ex-President.

In the same part of Virginia, in a small inclosure near his home in Montpelier, lies the successor of Jefferson, James Madison, fourth President. Beside him are buried his wife, who died in 1849, surviving him almost thirty years, and two nephews. The other Virginia Presidents—Monroe and Tyler—lie within a few feet of each other in the fine cemetery of Hollywood, at Richmond. Monroe's death, like those of John Adams and Jefferson, fell upon the Fourth of July. He, too, in 1831, five years after his great predecessors and elders, marked the nation's birthday by his close. He died in New York, a poor man, and his remains were entombed there until in 1858 the Legislature of Virginia removed them to Hollywood and placed them in a substantial vault, marked by a Gothic temple on a foundation of Virginia granite. Tyler's grave, near by, is scarcely marked at all; a little mound with a magnolia tree at the head is pointed out as the spot.

The three Tennessee Presidents were buried at their homes. Jackson at his Hermitage, near Nashville, his wife beside him. A massive monument of Tennessee granite marks the place. Polk is buried in Nashville at the old family homestead. He survived Jackson only four years, dying in 1849. The grave is handsomely enclosed, and a block twelve feet square by twelve feet in height bears the inscription. Andrew Johnson's grave is at Greenville on a spot selected by himself. His three sons have erected a handsome monument of marble on a base of granite. It bears numerous patriotic emblems, a flag, an eagle, a scroll of the Constitution, etc., while the inscription declares: "His faith in the people never wavered."

Martin Van Buren lies in the village cemetery at Kinderhook, N. Y., in a family lot, his resting place marked by a modest granite shaft. He died in the summer of 1862, when the civil war was at its height. His successor, Harrison, was buried at his old home at North Bend, on the Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. An unfenced mound, over a family vault, formerly neglected, but more recently carefully kept, marks the spot.

The dust of Zachary Taylor is now buried in the cemetery at Frankford, Ky., after several removals. Millard Fillmore's grave is at Forrest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, and that of Pierce in the old cemetery at Concord, N. H. Buchanan is buried at Woodward Hill Cemetery.

The most magnificent of all the memorials to the dead Presidents is that over the resting place of Lincoln, in the Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield, Ill. It was dedicated in 1874, and cost $250,000.

Garfield is buried in Lake View Cemetery, at Cleveland, where a grand mausoleum has been erected in his honor.

Of the eighteen dead Presidents, two only lie in the same place. Two were buried in Massachusetts, two in New York, five in Virginia, three in Tennessee, two in Ohio, and one each in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Illinois. Eight lie in private grounds, or family burial places, as in the case of the Adamses at Quincy.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A new industry in the Southern forests is the utilization of the needles of the long-leaved pine—Pinus palustris. The leaves are soaked in a bath to remove the glazing, then "crinkled" for stuffing cushions and other upholstering purposes. They are specially valuable on shipboard and other places where furniture is in danger of being infested with insects. The turpentine which remains in the leaves makes a most inhospitable abode for these annoying insects.

Miss Adele Field, in a communication made to the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, reports that the common earth worm, after its head has been cut off, has the power of regenerating the whole of the dismembered portion. She recounts her experiment with such minuteness of detail as seems to show that error in her conclusions was impossible.

In the year 1792 there was only 264 post-offices in the United States, and so light were the duties of the Postmaster-General regarded, that President Washington was opposed to giving him a seat in the Cabinet. Now there are nearly fifty thousand Postoffices, and the annual revenue has swelled from $25,000 to $45,000,000.

A brick factory chimney at Salem, ninety feet high and only six and a half feet in diameter, has been moved with the aid of six men and two horses, 100 feet and safely deposited upon a new foundation. The Scientific American says this is one of the most difficult transfers of heavy structures yet attempted.

The annual income of Vanderbilt is about ten tons of solid gold. That of the average laboring man is about two pounds, out of which he has to live and support his family.

Yale College is not on the banks of the Connecticut River. It was moved from Saybrook, on the Connecticut, to New Haven, forty miles away, more than 100 years ago.

The Mayor of Helena, M. T., is a barber, and after enjoying a "shave" at his worshipful hands, a visiter went out, "to look for an Alderman to black his boots."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - SEPTEMBER 18, 1885.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
CONRAD B. DAY,
of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of Cambria county will meet at their respective places of holding election on Saturday, September 19, 1885, and vote by ballot for the nomination of candidates for county offices, as follows:

One person for Sheriff.
One person for Poor Director.
One person for Jury Commissioner.
One person for Coroner.

A County Committeeman will also be elected in each district.

The polls will be open from 1 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tickets and necessary papers for conducting the election will be furnished to each committeeman. The committeemen will take the returns of the election to Ebensburg on Monday, September 21, inst., where a meeting of the committee will be held at 1 o'clock P. M., of that day, when the votes will be counted and the names of the successful candidates will be announced.

The members of the new committee will meet in Ebensburg, on Monday, Sept. 21, 1885, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect a Chairman and transact such other business as may be necessary.

P. CONNELLY, Chairman.
Johnstown, Sept. 7, 1885.

The following are the rules as amended by the Democratic County Committee for the government of the Democratic primary elections in this county:

SECTION 1. The time of opening and closing the polls in townships and boroughs shall be as follows: The polls shall be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. The Committeemen of the respective townships and boroughs shall be the Judges of the Primary Elections, and shall appoint two Inspectors who shall serve as Clerks and who shall be members of the Democratic party.

SEC. 3. Formal papers shall be sent to the Committeemen by the Chairman, and each Committeeman shall make triplicate returns, signed by the Judges and attested by the Inspectors or Clerks. One of said returns shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at the place of holding the election immediately after the returns are made out, with a list of names of parties voting at said Primary Election; also, one of said returns to remain in the hands of the County Committeeman of each district, and one copy of said returns, with a list of voters, to be sealed up and returned by the Return Judge to the Chairman of the County Committee. The tickets to be sealed up and kept by the Committeemen for thirty days.

SEC. 4. Parties shall only be allowed to vote at the place of holding the General Election in the district where they actually reside, and none shall vote except those that voted the Democratic ticket at the preceding General Election, except those who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years since the last General Election and declare themselves Democrats.

SEC. 5. The Committeemen shall be elected by ballot on the day of the Primary Election.

SEC. 6. The newly elected Committee shall elect their Chairman by ballot at their first regular meeting.

SEC. 7. The Chairman shall remain in office until his successor is elected.

SEC. 8. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the newly elected Committee within thirty-five days from the date of Primary Election.

SEC. 9. The newly elected Chairman shall nominate his Secretary.

SEC. 10. Any contested nomination shall be tried before the County Committee after formal, specific charges, as in contested cases at law. No case of contest shall be entertained unless specific charges are preferred and placed in the hands of the Chairman of the County Committee within thirty days after the election, and notice therefore shall be given to the candidate contested within five days.

"THOSE newspapers," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "that insist that Mr. Day is not more competent than Mr. Quay for a place of trust like the State Treasurership perhaps forget the City Recordership. Mr. Day has never been engaged in a scheme to fleece the people whose money he is to take charge of."

COL. WILLIAM SIRWELL, who commanded the Seventy-eighth Regiment during the late war, died at his residence in Kittanning, on Wednesday of last week, from cancer of the throat. He was a native of Allegheny county, was sixty-five years old, and was a born soldier, his love for military affairs from his youth upwards having been the predominating trait in his character. During his army service in Tennessee he was regarded as one of the bravest of the brave, and was repeatedly complimented by his commander for his skill and courage. The late Father Christy, of this place, who had charge of a congregation in Butler county when the war broke out, became chaplain of Col. Sirwell's regiment, and a warm feeling of personal friendship grew up between the Colonel and the Chaplain which was only terminated by the death of the latter.

WHEN Ex-Governor St. John was making a speech at the Prohibition Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, a question was sent to him in writing by a Republican, asking him how much the Democrats had paid him last fall, the questioner adding: "I have proof of the fact that you sold out." "Now, my friends," the ex-Governor said in answer to the question, "I want to say, once for all, that the Democratic party, neither directly nor indirectly, neither officially nor unofficially, was ever so mean as to even attempt to communicate with me. I brand the man who asked this question as a malicious, infamous, black-hearted coward, and challenge him to step forth and produce the proof of which he alleges himself to be possessed. The Republican party unblushingly acknowledges that it had a bribery business, but it never had money enough to bribe me."

AT the Convention of the Irish Catholic National Benevolent Union held in New York last week, Mr. Anthony M. Keiley, of Richmond, V., was re-elected President, a position he has held for several years. Mr. Keiley has of late become pretty well known to the public from the fact that although President Cleveland appointed him successively to be Minister to Italy and Austria, both these governments in turn refused to receive him. The King of Italy didn't like him because about fourteen years ago Keiley, in a public speech in Richmond, denounced in very vigorous terms the treatment of the Pope by Victor Emanuel, the then King of Italy, the father of King Humbert, the present Italian ruler. The objection to Keiley by the Emperor of Austria was because his wife is a Jewess. It has transpired, however, that this was not the the true reason, but that the present Italian Minister to Austria, who is one of the numerous illegitimate children of Victor Emanuel, and whose influence at the Austrian Court is potential, induced the Emperor to reject Keiley because of the Richmond speech before referred to. This is said to be the true explanation of the matter, and that the fact of Keiley's wife being a Jewess was a mere pretext—an afterthought. Mr. Keiley, who has returned to this country, was in Washington last week and resigned his position. In this whole business he has been peculiarly unfortunate, and he said to a newpaper reporter a few days ago: "What I shall do now I do not know. I was City Attorney of Richmond before I was appointed. I resigned, sold my library and my house. Now I am broken up root and branch."

THE Johnstown *Tribune* is the only Republican paper in the State, so far as our knowledge extends, that has the effrontery to hold Gov. Pattison and Mr. Stenger, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, responsible for the blunder of one or more of the Republican clerks in the House in permitting the Constitutional amendment increasing the number of inhabitants in a county necessary to elect a President Judge from 40,000 to 60,000, to be laid before the Governor for his action, when the fact was that it had not passed the House at all, but had failed to do so by falling fourteen votes below the number (101) required by the Constitution. A dispatch from Harrisburg, sent abroad after the mistake had been discovered, stated that the blunder was committed by the message clerk of the House, A. J. Colborn, Jr., who is a son of one of the Republican members from Somerset county. How this is we, of course, can't tell, nor is it necessary now for our purpose to discuss it. Last Saturday's *Tribune*, in commenting upon what we said on the subject last week, substantially advocates the singular proposition that it is the duty of the Governor before he signs a bill to consult the record of the House and Senate proceedings, and ascertain for himself whether all the forms of legislation have been complied with in its passage. It has never heretofore been imagined by anyone in this State who was not considered dangerous to run at large, that such was any part of the duty of the Governor in disposing of a bill laid before him signed by the Speakers of both houses. Here was a bill signed by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, a fact which imported that it had passed each house legimately, brought or "messaged," as it is styled, to the Governor by the message clerk of the House in the line of his duty, and yet the preposterous notion of the *Tribune* is that it was the duty of Governor Pattison, of whom it contemptuously speaks as an "automation," and a "baby Governor," to go behind all this evidence of legal formality and hunt through the daily journal kept by each house of its proceedings, to satisfy himself that every requisite in regard to its passage had been complied with, when neither any newspaper nor any human being had ever whispered that there was anything wrong about it. No Governor has ever done this—no Governor ever will do it, for the plain reason that he acts on the theory that the clerks of each house faithfully perform their duties. In this instance some officer of the House was careless, exceptionally so, and when it was announced at Harrisburg ten days or two weeks ago that the amendment had never passed the House, we simply stated the fact with some comments on the inexcusable negligence of some one or more of the clerks, and would not again have referred to the matter had not the *Tribune*, with its chronic inclination to find fault with everything connected with a Democratic State or National Administration, arraigned Governor Pattison and the Secretary of the Commonwealth with having "illegally advertised an amendment to the Constitution through stupidity." Whoever else is amenable to the charge of "stupidity" in this bungling business, the skirts of the Governor and Mr. Stenger are manifestly clear of such an imputation.

MISS ADA C. SWEET, who has been Pension Agent at Chicago for a great many years, resigned her position last week for a situation in New York at an increased salary, and the President has appointed Mrs. M. A. Mulligan as her successor. She is a Marylander by birth, a stylish woman, and well known in the best social circles in Chicago. She owes her appointment, however, more to the fact that she is the widow of Col. James A. Mulligan than to any other consideration. Those who are familiar with the incidents connected with the breaking out of the rebellion will remember Col. Mulligan's heroic defense of Lexington, Missouri, against the attack made upon it by Gen. Sterling Price, himself a citizen of Missouri, but who had cast his fortunes with the South. For the skill and bravery displayed on that occasion, Col. Mulligan, who went into the war at the head of an Irish regiment which he raised in Chicago, acquired a national reputation. He was killed at the battle of Kearnstown, Virginia, in the second year of the war, gallantly fighting at the head of his regiment.

ACCORDING to a statement just made public by Mr. Schuyler Crosby, who has been spending some time with Mr. Blaine, the latter gentleman has been diligently engaged in ciphering out how many votes he lost at the election last November by Dr. Burchard's celebrated allusion in his New York speech of welcome, to "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," and that the result of Blaine's figures is that Burchard's three fatal words cost him seventeen thousand votes. This is at the rate of a little over five thousand six hundred and sixty-six votes for each word. As Blaine was only beaten a fraction over eleven hundred votes in New York, and as the result in that State decided the contest against him, he seems to have solved the problem with which he set out as unerringly as a school boy would demonstrate a simple question in arithmetic.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Boston's big, burly prizefighter, arrived in Cleveland on last Friday, having gone there to act as pitcher in a game of base ball between two crack clubs on Sunday afternoon. Upon his arrival he took quarters at the Weddell House, where he was at once surrounded by a throng of admirers, most of whom were intent upon securing free drinks. It happened that Governor Hoadly and United States Senator Henry B. Payne were stopping at the Weddell House on the same day, and although they were frequently in view of the crowd of visitors no one paid the least attention to them, while hundreds crowded around the great man from Boston. Such is life and such is fame.

A DUBLIN dispatch says: "Not even in O'Connell's time was such political enthusiasm known as now. Nor has such a general outbreak of Nationalist feeling exhibited itself within the memory of man."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, September 14, 1885.

The President returned in the most unostentatious way possible last week. His trip has been agreeable and invigorating, and it was limited to the thirty days granted to other employes of the Government.

The simple and unpretentious way in which Mr. Cleveland has spent his holidays might well be taken for an example for future Presidents, and the memory of man will not have to go far back to find examples to the contrary.

The demands upon the Presidents mental and physical endurance, up to the time of his departure for the Adirondacks, had been simply tremendous. Throughout a weary succession of days he had been called upon to shake hands with an innumerable and incessant multitude, to listen to infinite importunity, to address himself to many intricate problems of politics and government. Immersed for so long in that laborious monotony he had made good his title to a term of rest. Since his return he has been out driving several afternoons during the week and he has accomplished a good deal of work. Yesterday he remained in his office during the afternoon while the band played on the lawn. He saw several persons during the day, including Senator McMillan, of Minnesota and others.

Miss Cleveland has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Yeomanans, at Walmouth, N. Y., and is expected back in the White House in October. She has already received nearly $10,000 on her first book, which will furnish her pin money for a good while.

Secretary Manning has finally leased the house of Otis Bigelow, Esq., at the corner of Eighteenth and P streets, and will occupy it as soon as Mrs. Manning returns to the city. Secretary Whitney has not yet taken a city house. He is spending several thousand dollars in fitting up the Means place, on the Tennallytown road, recently bought by him, and will spend the autumn there. Mrs. Whitney will probably be debarred from going much into society by the recent death of her brother. Mr. Attorney General Garland has purchased a residence during the past week at the corner of Rhode Island avenue and Fourteenth street, and all the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Lamar may now be said to be provided for as to a home in the District of Columbia.

Advices received at the General Land office from different points in the West indicate that the firm attitude of the Administration in its purpose to protect the public domain is having a healthy effect. A correspondent in Montana states that the cattlemen are becoming scared and are shipping vast quantities of cattle from the ranges illegally occupied by them, and the large milling companies which have been engaged in tresspassing upon public timber are trying to sell, as they now find they cannot pool their interests with the cattlemen and land-grabbers and sell out the whole country to the English.

Gen. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, has for some time past contemplated certain changes in his office, with a view to securing un-biased judgment and co-operation in such changes of methods, distribution of work, and grading of employes as he deemed best in the interest of the public service. Last week he called for the resignation of six chiefs of division in the Register's office. Gen. Rosecrans says he was authorized by the appointing power to request the officials to place their resignations in his hand without delay, because he found that they were not in sympathy with the reforms he proposes to make. The reports circulated that there was no lack of harmony between Secretary Manning and the Register, growing out of the above changes, are, says Gen. Rosecrans, absolutely untrue, and directly opposite to the facts.

Third Auditor Williams has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that as the result of the improved condition of the business of his office, and the fact that great efficiency has been obtained, he recommenps a reduction in the clerical force. The law provides for 158 clerks. There are now six vacancies caused by resignation, four of which need not be filled. The services of twelve more clerks can be dispensed with without injury to the public service, making a total reduction of 16 clerks. Mr. Williams has secured Secretary Manning's approval of the dismissals, which are to take effect from the 20th instant. K.

Mr. Hendricks and Ireland.

There is a strange mixture of forgetfulness, ignorance and impertinence in the resentment shown by English newspapers at an expression of sympathy by an American citizen with the Irish struggle for home rule. The inordinate amount of taffy administered by Mr. Lowell and Mr. Phelps seems to have left the British stomach in a supersensitive condition. The sole ground for the irritation now betrayed is the fact that Mr. Hendricks, who happens to be Vice-President, permitted himself to avow at a meeting in Indianapolis his satisfaction at the prospect of Ireland's obtaining the same measure of self-government as is enjoyed by the inhabitants of one of the United States or of the Canadian Dominion.

Even if there were anything improper or offensive in such a declaration, it would not lie in English mouths to call us to account for it. Had Mr. Hendricks gone much further than he actually went, had he encouraged Ireland to strive by civil war for complete independence of Great Britain, he would simply have followed the example of Mr. Gladstone, who, while Chancellor of the Exchequer, publicly announced that in his judgment Mr. Jefferson Davis had created a nation. The wish was father to the thought, and the thought had huge capabilities of mischief, proclaimed, as it was, at the crisis of our desperate contention with rebellion, when a formal recognition of the Southern Confederacy might have turned the scale against us. Notwithstanding the interchange of fulsome and hollow compliments between official representatives of Great Britain and the United States, Americans have not forgotten the attitude assumed by our transatlantic kinsmen when the Republic hung upon the verge of ruin. Neither have they forgotten how generally and how cynically the British Liberals, whose spokesman Mr. Gladstone was then as he is now, disclaimed the unctuous professions of abhorrence for the crime of slavery of which they had been lavish for more than a generation.

But suppose the congratulation on the triumph of secession had emanated not from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but from some official supernumerary, like a junior Lord of the Admiralty, whose office is a British synonym for a fifth wheel to a coach. Evidently no well informed Americans would have drawn from it any inferences respecting the intentions of the British Government. Nor would the English journalists attach any official significance or impute any impropriety to Mr. Hendricks' remarks upon home rule if they were not suffered to discuss American topics with less knowledge of their subject than would be rigidly exacted if the theme were Madagascar. From the dense ignorance regarding the fundamental principles of our organic law displayed in their columns, we are justified in doubting whether a copy of our Federal Constitution exists in any newspaper office in Great Britain. A glance at that document would show that so long as a President can discharge the duties of his post a Vice-President has absolutely no connection with the executive branch of government. But for his right to preside over the deliberations of the Senate, his active functions are indistinguishable from those of a private citizen. Whatever topics would be for a private citizen legitimate subjects of discussion, Mr. Hendricks, notwithstanding his tenure of a sinecure, may with propriety discuss.

The assumption, moreover, that it is unseemly or unfriendly for Americans to applaud the aspirations of Irishmen for home rule is a piece of insufferable impertinence. It is tantamount to saying that we ought to be ashamed of our methods of State government, and should hang our heads, instead of exultantly acclaiming the adoption of our system in Canada and Australia, and the prospect of its early reproduction in Ireland. To pretend that when Americans hail the promise of a State Legislature at Dublin they wish for the destruction of the British Empire is to beg the very point in controversy. For us who are familiar with the easy adjustment of State and Federal machinery the assumption seems ridiculous. But had experience proved that the misgiving was only too well founded, were Ireland actually in successful revolt notwithstanding all the efforts of England to enforce the imperial authority, and had a prominent member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet seized the occasion to declare his satisfaction at Ireland's conquest of independence—even then he would have done no more than Mr. Gladstone did in our hour of peril and of sorrow.—*N. Y. Sun.*

OF ALL the pitiable Republican Bourbons of to-day, John Sherman is the most pitiable. His brother fought from Belmont by Vicksburg and the march to the sea to Raleigh, where the insurgent flag was furled, but he knows that the war is over, that peace has come, that the laws are supreme in South and North, and that the humblest citizen, black or white, is protected in all the prerogatives of citizenship; but John Sherman, who never faced the perils of battle, and who, as Grant said in his last admonition to the country, did not fully warm up to the war until the conflict was over, is now fighting the war over again in Ohio in the frenzy of dotage. When there is universal peace and fraternity; when the South is vastly more successful and harmonious with its labor than is Ohio; and when the industry of the South presents increased products up in the hundreds of millions, John Sherman rises up from his Bourbon tomb and chokes the people with the dust of his tattered Bourbon spoilsmen's shroud by declaring that there is only lawlessness and anarchy in the whole South, and that the North must return to the dead issues of the war to renew the incalculable evils of sectional strife.

Ten years ago there might have been divided sentiment as to the truthfulness of John Sherman's senseless Bourbon tirades against the South, whether true or untrue; but to-day there can be no divided sentiment among intelligent citizens of any section or party. His statements accusing the Southern States of denying as free and independent suffrage to the blacks as is accorded to them in the North, are not only false, but Sherman must know them to be false if he is not bereft of memory and reason. The colossal fraud of 1876, in which John Sherman was one of the chief criminals in the Louisiana electoral burglary, was the last great wrong perpetrated against the integrity of the ballot in the South, and since then, tens of thousands of the most intelligent colored voters have openly voted the Democratic ticket and other hundreds of thousands of colored voters have refused to vote because their party leaders, largely appointed by Sherman, were notorious and shameless thieves. If John Sherman would go to the Southern States, visit the centres of politics, confer freely with the intelligent colored voters of each State, he would learn in detail what he must know as a general truth, that Sherman's plundering carpetbag Treasury agents and their fellow carpetbag adventurers forced every colored man who wanted honest government to separate from the Republican party or retire from all participation in politics. The writer hereof heard these facts from intelligent and trustworthy colored men in nearly every Southern State in 1881 and again in 1885, and they are now as well known to every citizen of average information as that two and two make four. Such mingled stupidity and falsehood coming from one of the Republican Bourbon spoilsmen, must grate harshly upon the intelligence of the people of Ohio, and outside of Ohio, both in North and South, they simply tell the story that Republican Bourbonism is repeating the history of Democratic Bourbonism of 1860.—*Philadelphia Times.*

WHAT AGGRAVATES THEM.—What is troubling the Preadamites about the people of the South may not be so much their alleged treasonable disposition and dark designs against the Government as the progress they are making in industrial pursuits and in the developement of the material resources of their section.

It must be extremely provoking to John Sherman and his set that the people of the South are busy spinning cotton and making iron when for the benfit of the Republican party they should be engaged in killing niggers and doing a lively business in the kuklux line. They are making themselves particularly obnoxious by raising such a large quantity of cotton and such a small amount of Sheol.

Just to think of such an aggravating case as that of Jefferson county, Alabama, in which the Birmingham iron works are located, which shows an increase of taxable property within the last year amounting to $1,787,663. Would it be any wonder if such alarming prosperity should lacerate the feelings of the politicians who represent the South as being in a state of insurrection.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE *Trade Bulletin*, a paper that knows what it is talking about, speaking of the revival of business throughout the country, says: "To sum up, there is a revival of confidence, an increase in the consumption of nearly all mannfactured products, and a strong tendency to higher prices, in many instances higher prices having already been realized. Business is certainly better, and in wool and woolen goods, steel rails, gas and other pipes and some other specialties it is very much better. The tide has fairly turned.

The Art of Getting Vigorous

Is comprised in one very simple piece of advice, improve digestion. No elaborate system of dietetics is needed. If you lack vigor, use systematically that pleasant promoter of it, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you take this hint, and do not commit any excesses, there is no reason why you should not gain in strength, appetite and weight. Hosts of whilom invalids are to-day building a foundation for years of vigorous health with this sound and thorough renovator of a dilapidated physique and failing energy. Dyspepsia is eradicated by it, and the constitution fortified against disorders to which, if it were exposed, it must surely succumb—notably malarial fever. Rheumatism, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, nervousness, and their various symptoms, disappear when it is used with persistency, not abandoned after a brief and irregular trial.

—Many a victim of Bright's disease has been restored to sound health by Hunt's Remedy.

—Hunt's Remedy is not new compound; it has been before the public thirty years.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Hunt's Remedy purifies the blood by assisting the kidneys to carry off all impurities.

—T. J. Cluverius, the young lawyer who is under sentence of death for the murder of Fannie Lilian Madison, escaped from the Richmond, Va., jail on Sunday last.

—While repairing a mill race in East Bradford township, Chester county, an eel 38 inches in length and weighing 6½ pounds was caught.

—Nicholas Yates, a car cleaner on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Pittsburg, was struck by an engine on Tuesday last and instantly killed.

—Mrs. Edmund Smith, of Philadelphia, committed suicide on Tuesday by hanging herself. The death of an only child had unhinged her mind.

—Try Ayer's Pills, and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, in mild doses, will restore the torpid viscera to healthy action.

—The Westinghouse air-brake company, of Pittsburg; shipped in the first week of this month to Chili, South America, brakes for two hundred cars to be used on one of the railroads in that country.

—Grave crimes have been committed on two helpless insane women in the Schuylkill county asylum. One of the attendants is charged with an outrage. A general overhauling of the institution will follow.

—Miss Marion Norwood, a New York actress, on last Monday night, lit a cigarette and lay down on the bed to smoke it. She fell asleep and her clothing was set on fire. Her injuries were such that she died in a few hours.

—A telegram from Everett, Bedford county, says: A gang boss on the South Penn was stabbed and beaten by two Italian laborers for some alleged offense and has since died from his wounds. The murderers have not been arrested yet.

—Thomas M. Carnegie, of the Edgar Thompson steel works, Pittsburg, says that all the steel rail mills in the country are running to their fullest capacity, with enough orders to keep them busy the remainder of the year. He does not believe there is a firm in the country can fill an order for immediate delivery. The market is firm and prices have advanced $30 per ton.

—Barney Harvey, a lad seventeen years old, was instantly killed at Locust Street colliery in Lehigh county on Saturday morning. It was his first day in the mines. He was employed as door boy. He left his work and not being acquainted with the mines was caught between the wagon and timbers and crushed to death.

—Miguel Zetz, an Italian peanut vender, fatally stabbed Charles Bradley, a truckman, on Sunday in New York. Bradley, with a party of drunken companions, annoyed the Italian by tipping his hat over his eyes. Zetz plunged his knife clean through the heart of Bradley, who died instantly. Zetz was arrested.

—On Friday afternoon John McGrain went, with Edward Johnston to the house of Robert Wolfe, one mile from Talmouth, Ky., and began a quarrel with Wolfe. McGrain struck Wolfe in the face, whereupon Wolfe drew a knife and killed McGrain. Wolfe gave himself up, but was immediately released on bail.

—Rev. Andrew D. Hunter, an itinerant preacher from Charleston, S. C., was shot and killed on Saturday in the Chickasaw Nation by a man named White. The latter had persuaded Hunter's daughter to elope with him. Hunter followed, and was slain while trying to force White to make the girl his wife. White escaped.

—John Ward, aged 15 years, one of a number of boys, who were teasing an old man named John Anderson, living in Donnelly's court, in rear of 1813 South street Philadelphia on Saturday, was shot in the face by the old man, and it is probable the lad will lose the sight of one eye. The old man was arrested, and he expressed no regret for the act, as he said the boys were the torment of his life.

—Mrs. E. A. Canfield, was accidentally shot on Saturday night at 11 o'clock and died at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, at Yonkers, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Canfield were about to retire. There was a pistol under Mr. Canfield's pillow, and when he pulled off the coverlid the pistol fell on the floor and was discharged, and the shot struck Mrs. Canfield on the neck. Internal hemorrhage caused suffocation and death.

—The engine, baggage car and smoking car of a train on the Kentucky Central railroad tumbled down a thirty foot embankment near Lexingtan on Tuesday. The engineer and fireman were killed. Three other train hands and a number of passengers were injured. Among the latter was T. J. Nichols, the well known horseman of Paris, Kentucky, whose injuries are thought to be fatal.

—Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has vetoed an ordinance imposing a license of $500 on brewers. He seys that "when the high license went into operation the brewers, in order to enable retailers to pay their license, voluntarily reduced the price of beer ten per cent., amounting in all to more than $800,000. If, therefore, a license be imposed on the brewers, they will have to pay a double tax."

—John Masterson, a well known grocer of Wilkesbarre, was arrested on Monday on a charge of counterfeiting. On Saturday a fifty dollar bill, with other money, was paid into the city treasury, and on examination proved to be a most clever counterfeit. It had originally been a ten dollar bill, and the figure one, wherever it occurred, had been cut and the figure five, cut from a five dollar bill, substituted. So cleverly had the work been done that it was almost impossible to detect it with the naked eye.

—George Canfield, aged 17, son of William Canfield, of Pleasantville, Pa., is in the employ of the Emery Oil company in Bradford, Pa. While entertaining a friend, named Taylor, by taking a walk in the woods on Sunday, he threw a stone at an empty nitro-glycerine can. An explosion immediately occurred, the stone being hurled back in fragments, one piece striking Canfield in the head and another in the abdomen, causing horrible wounds. He died in an hour. Taylor was unhurt.

—Deputy Sheriff Gurley Taylor, of Booneville, arrived in Evansville, Ind., on last Monday morning, having in charge one Walter Severs. About a year ago Severs had a quarrel with a man in Warrick county and he drew a knife and intended to kill his enemy. Just as he was about to plunge the blade into the man Abbott Shaw, a friend of Severs, stepped between the two and told them that the thing could be settled without bloodshed. In his anger Severs plunged the knife into his friend, killing him almost instantly. He then fled and was a fuitive from justice until a few days ago, when he was captured in Kansas City. Taylor took his prisoner to the scene of his crime on Tuesday night, where he will be held for trial on a charge of murder.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives and all who suffer from any affection of the throat and lungs can find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Thousands of permanent cures attest the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless suffreers now gratefelly proclaim they owe their lives to this New discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Free trial bottle at James' drug store. Large size, $1.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles I found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a good appetite and a gain in flesh of 48 pounds." Call at James drug store and get a trial bottle free of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles $1.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kansas, writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satifaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known, and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by E. James.

"Dozens of letters a day pour in upon Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., from people who have been benefitted by using his popular preparation called Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy.' And they often illustrate what this remarkable medicine accomplishes in some new and hitherto untried field of operation. Not infrequently patients come long distances to grasp the Doctor by the hand and express their gratitude for deliverance from pain."—Troy (N. Y.) *Daily Times.*

Take all in all.

—*Take* all the Kidneys and Liver *Medicines*:
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers.
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and Indigestion *cures.*
—Take all the *Ague*, Fever, and bilious *specifics.*
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revives.*
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the—*best*,
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—*Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all—*concentrated* in them,
—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—*combined*. Fail !!!!
—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."

—A WORKINGMAN.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. P. PURITY.
Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
—THE BEST TONIC.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils**, and **Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula**. This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

which is sufficiently powerful to expel from the system even the taint of Hereditary Scrofula.

The medical profession indorse AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and many attestations of the cures effected by it come from all parts of the world. It is, in the language of the Hon. Francis Jewett, ex-State Senator of Massachusetts and ex-Mayor of Lowell, "the only preparation that does real, lasting good."

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BLOOD
FOR THE SEARCHER CURE OF
ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD. CURES ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, DEBILITY, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SORE EYES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND IN SHORT, IS THE BEST SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION, COMPOUNDED FROM THE FINEST ROOTS, HERBS AND LEAVES, WHICH NATURE HAS PROVIDED FOR THE ILLS OF MAN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE.
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CURE LIVER [illegible] CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHES [illegible] ALL DISEASES [illegible] SOLD BY [illegible] BOX. [illegible] S. [illegible] BURGH, PA.

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MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: 'I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama.'

TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR
MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Philadelphia.

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OLD HARTFORD
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Ebensburg, July [illegible], 1882.

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The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
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Parlor and Chamber Suits,
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CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
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and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.

Upholstering, Repairing and Painting of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

E. B. CRESSWELL.
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-ly.

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Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

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OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.
EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
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LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force [illegible]
Only 7 Assessments in [illegible]
Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN.
GEO. M. READE, President.
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Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-1y.



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Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste & Smell. A Quick & Positive Cure.

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May 1, 1884.-5.

Dr. Hendricks,
SUMMERHILL
Cambria Co. Pa.,
Whose success is unexcelled in the treatment of
CHRONIC DISEASES
OF ALL KINDS.
Cancerous Tumors
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
dispersed in a very short time without the Knife or Caustic Potash.
He is now prepared with the most valuable choicest Drugs.
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THE PUBLIC will always find me at my place of business in business hours. Everything neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

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Office in new Armory Hall, opposite Court House.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
[illegible]
☞Office in Colonnade [illegible]

M. E. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
[illegible]
☞Office over the [illegible] entrance on 11th avenue [illegible]

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
[illegible]
☞Office on Centre [illegible]

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 18, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Go and vote on Saturday.

—For fresh oysters go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Judge Johnston has put a new roof on his residence.

—For the best flour, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Mr. Pierce Kittell, of Braddocks, started this week for New Mexico.

—For the freshest groceries go the Sugar Bowl.

—Chest Springs claims to have the champion ground-hog hunter in this county.

—Altoona Sons of Veterans will hold a picnic at Lloydsville on the 26th inst.

—The Blair county fair opened on Tuesday.

—You will find the largest stock of clothing for men and boy's at Barkers'. Call and examine their stock and prices.

—"Blood-food" is the suggestive name often given to Ayer's Sarsaparilla because of its blood-enriching qualities.

—Epizooty has made its appearance among the horses in Johnstown, but as yet has not become epidemic.

—A three-foot vein of iron ore, it is said, has been found on the McCormick farm about a mile above Cresson.

—The amount of clover seed shipped from Huntingdon county during the past season is estimated to have been worth $25,000.

—Mr. D. G. Myers, of the Mountain House, was down with pneumonia the latter part of last week, but is again able to be about again.

—If you want a pair of gloves for fall or winter, you will find them at Barkers', as they have the largest stock ever seen in Ebensburg.

—Miss Mary Murphy, one of our handsome and accomplished young ladies, spent a few days with friends during the past week near Loretto.

—Franklin Sansom, son of the late James B. Sansom, of the Indiana *Democrat*, will edit that journal hereafter and he is possessed of the ability to do so.

—The Board of Pardons on Tuesday last refused to recommend the commutation of the death penalty in the case of Curtin McLain.

—Young man don't fail to call in at Barkers' and see their new stock of neckwear, you will be surprised to see the large stock they have, and their low prices.

—John A. Peck, a hotel-keeper of Altoona, while examing the elephant in Pittsburg on Sunday night, was enticed into an alley by two girls and relieved of an $80 gold watch.

—Sheriff Luther and Deputy Sheriff Blair, left on Thursday morning with eleven prisoners to be located as follows: Six to the House of Refuge, four to the penitentiary and one to Dixmont.

—In last weeks' issue an item appeared stating that Mr. Joseph Durbin had bought out Mr. Daniel Burk's hotel in Gallitzin, which was a mistake. The parties had been negotiating, but failed to agree.

—Pat. Goodwin, who, some time ago escaped from the Clearfield county jail where he was awaiting his trial for attempted murder, was captured at Renova and taken back to Clearfield.

—The banns of matrimony were published for the first time on Sunday last in St. John's church, Altoona, between Mr. Patrick Halton and Miss Rose McDermitt, daughter of Col. B. McDermitt, formerly of this place.

—Next week call at Barkers' for new goods, as we noticed Mr. V. S. Barker this week on his way to New York, and we are satisfied that you will find the best assortment of goods at their store next week ever brought to town.

—At the court held last week there were twenty-one criminal and two civil jury trials disposed of. This we believe to be a greater number than has ever been tried during a single week in the courts of Cambria county.

—Mr. Henry Brown, of Wilmore, an old and respected citizen and the father of Mr. Patrick Brown, of the Central Hotel, in this place and Mr. Joseph Brown, of Cambria township, is seriously ill at his home in Wilmore.

—One night last week burglars entered the dwelling house of Greer Bell in Clearfield county and after securely gagging and tying Mr. Bell and his housekeeper proceeded leisurely to plunder the house, securing about $130.

—Mr. E. C. Haley, representing the old-established grocery house of Francis Jordan & Sons, Philadelphia, is giving our merchants throughout the county a call. Mr. Haley is a clever gentleman and represents a good house.

—A Martinsburg, Blair county lad, named Frank Knott, one day last week amused himself by igniting some powder in a bottle to witness the explosion. Hereafter he will go but one eye on amusements of that kind, as a piece of broken glass destroyed the sight of the other.

—Mr. John A. Kennedy, Esq., one of our best known citizens, took his departure on Monday last, with his family, their destination being Nobles county, Minnesota, where Mr. Kennedy some time ago purchased a farm and where he intends to make his home in the future. We wish them success.

—Ex-soldiers may be interested in knowing, if they do not know that the Government furnishes trusses to those receiving pensions on account of hernia or rupture. For further particulars inquire of the Secretary of the Board of Examining physicians.

—The cool nights brings to mind the fact that summer is drawing to a close, and that before long dreary winter will be upon us. If you wish to enjoy the balance of the fine weather, buy your dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions, at John Owens' store on High street.

—Our veteran newspaper friend Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, makes the following pointed observation: The man who continually borrows his home paper instead of helping it along by subscribing and paying for it may be a very mean man, but we have more respect for him than we have for the man who subscribes and then cheats the printer out of his pay.

—John Donnelly, a laborer on the Cresson and Coalport railroad, who was suffering with pneumonia, was taken to the almshouse on Wednesday of last week and his condition gradually grew worse until Saturday when death ensued. He was about 22 years of age and had no relatives in this country. His remains were interred in the Almshouse cemetery.

—The Rev. Father Pollard, who for the past twenty-five years has been pastor of St. John's Catholic church, South Side, Pittsburg, preached his farewell sermon to his old congregation on Sunday last. The Reverend Father had been appointed to St. Mary's church, Forty-fourth street, which was left vacant by the death of Father Gibbs.

—Mrs. Catharine Sweeny died in the town of Indiana, on Sunday last, in the 81st year of her age. The deceased was a sister of the late Peter J. Little, Esq., of Loretto, and an aunt of W. A. B. Little, Esq., of Allegheny township. Her husband died some years ago in Indiana county, and she was the last of the children of Barbara Little who was one of the earliest settlers in the neighborhood of Loretto.

—The Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *Times*: Mr. David Branstetler lives in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, and on his place has a beautiful little pond, which, on the 9th day of last May, he stocked with German carp, about three inches long. To-day, he informs us, they are three inches broad and from ten to thirteen inches long. He feeds them bread, potatoes, shorts, corn meal, etc., and they appear quite tame.

—Curtis G. Campbell, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, of this district and his wife, Mrs. Mary Campbell, were arrested on Friday last at Johnstown at the instance of Maggie Williams. In her information she charges Campbell with adultry and bastardy and with giving her drugs to produce abortion and charges Campbell's wife with giving her drugs, &c., for the same purpose. She was a domestic living at Campbell's at the time the alleged crime was committed. The parties gave bail for their appearance at court.

—Bishop L. Wallace, the youngest son of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, died in Clearfield on Monday last, from injuries received on Thursday night of last week, by falling from the steps in front of his office, a distance of three feet, his head striking a stone trough, or water way, cutting a gash about four inches long in the right side of his forehead, a little above the temple. He was 28 years old and was teller in the Clearfield bank, of which his father is president. He was one of the most deserving and popular young men in Clarfield, and his sudden death has caused deep sorrow among all who knew him.

—About 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning the lifeless body of Charles F. Denny, son of Mr. Richard Denny, of Allegheny towwship, was found on the railroad about one mile east of Nivevah station. He had evidently fallen from a freight train and had been dead for several hours, as the body was cold when found and besides several wounds upon the body had a large gash on the back of the head, which had caused his death. The young man was about 19 years of age and had left home about six weeks ago in search of employment, and his whereabouts was unknown to his friends until the news came of his sad death.

—Ballou's Magazine for October is a choice number, and worthy the attention of the reading public. First, there is an illustrated article on the Society Islands, in the Pacific, and near the now famous Caroline Islands claimed by Germany. Then follows that thrilling story, "Lewey and I; or, Sailor Boys' Wanderings," by Wm. H. Thames, author of "The Belle of Australia," and "On Land and Sea, or, California in 1843, '44, '45." In this part of "Lewey and I," the adventurers are passed into Captain Fremont's camp, and have an interview with the explorer on Hawke's Peak, near Monterey, California, and the information which is imparted has a very important bearing on the fortunes of the Americans. It is well told. Then there are short stories, poetry, household matters, funny articles, curious subjects, engravings, puzzle pages, etc., all for 15 cents per copy, or $1.50 per year. Think of this when making up your subscriptions this fall. Published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley St., Boston, Mass. Ask all the news depots for it.

Reade Township Items.

The Methodist Sunday school picnic at Glasgow, on Staurday, the 19th inst.

Small game is very scarce in this section of country.

A six-year-old boy of Emanuel Louder, was burned badly by the explosion of a pound of powder, which he had in his pocket.

B. F. Bowman, while shingling on a roof at Fallen Timber last Monday, fell from the building and dislocated his left arm.

Rev. Thomas Van Scoyoc has resigned the pastorate of the Mountain Dale Baptist church. He has been pastor of this church for more than twenty years.

The Baptist reunion held last Thursday at Cambria Mills, was a success, although it rained all day. The services were held in the old meeting house, and consisted first of a bountiful dinner served by the ladies of the congregation, Rev. A. K. Bell, of Altoona, then preached an excellent sermon. short addresses were then made by Rev. Van Scoyoc, Jones Rollins, Rev. Purdy, John Gwin and Mr. Farrsworth.

HEMLOCK, Pa., Sept. 15, 1885.

DEAR FREEMAN:—The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ehrefeldt, of this place, died on Monday last of cholera infantum, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The Lilly Cornet band will hold a picnic in the grove adjoining town on Saturday next. The object of the picnic is to enable the boys to get their new instruments. All who wish to have a pleasant time are invited.

Mr. Simon Ryan, who had been lying dangerously ill for several weeks, is improving slowly, but steadily.

Messrs. Joshua Aurandt, Thos. Lahey and J. C. Brown, are putting down a sewer of terra-cotta pipe to drain their cellars. It requires nearly 700 feet of pipe.

Typhoid fever is in the family of Mr. Joseph Krumenacher, near Benscreek. Mrs. K., and one son were very low with it, but both are improving.

The berry season closed here last week. Many thousand quarts were shipped from here to Pittsburg and other points. The average price for huckleberries was 8 cents and for blackberries 4½ cents.

Miss Maggie Griffith has been selected teacher for the primary school in this place. The wages are $28 per month.

The action of the Grand Jury in reporting favorably on the application for a charter for the borough of Summit and adjoining territory, is very unfavorably commented on by all outside of the proposed borough, who are acquainted with the facts in the case. And no wonder; for it is simply unjust to cut out Cresson Springs with its costly buildings and consequently larger tax and join it with the "pauper borough" of Summit, which only a few years ago threw up its charter and cast itself upon the township, and leave nine-tenths of the roads and schools to be kept up by the remaining tax-payers. We understand the matter will be tested in the Supreme court.

Dr. N. B. Wolfe's Big Barn.

The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, of a recent date, contains an account of a huge barn now in the course of erection at Loveland, Ohio, by Dr. N. B. Wolfe, who resided in this place over forty years ago, and who was then a plasterer by trade. He is now a wealthy man, and resides in Cincinnati. The Doctor was here about three weeks ago on his return to Cincinnati from a visit to Lancaster county, of which he is a native. The *Times-Star* says: "One of the largest, if not the largest barn ever erected in the State is now in process of construction at Loveland, Ohio. Dr. Napoleon B. Wolfe, who owns a large stock farm in the immediate vicinity of Loveland, proposes to house his stock in magnificent winter quarters. According to the plans the building will be 200 by 200 feet, or 40,000 superficial feet on the ground floor. The lower story will be thirteen feet in height, and built of all stone masonry. The second story, twelve feet high is to be built of timber with an overlaying of twelve feet for shelter purposes. The apex of the roof will be about 100 feet from the ground. The whole will be lighted at night with an arc light of 125 candle power. The building is intended to accommodate one hundred head of choice cattle, twenty-five horses and one thousand sheep. The cost of the building will be in the neighborhood of $35,000.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The following cases were disposed of last week, in addition to those reported in last weeks' FREEMAN:

Commonwealth vs. William King—assault and battery with intent to commit rape. Barbara Rose prosecutrix. Jury find defendant not guilty and that each party pay half the costs.

Com. vs. John G. Weber—forcible entry and detainer. Nolle pros. entered on payment of costs by defendant

Com. vs. Margaret and Amelia Michaels—forcible entry and detainer. Nolle pros. entered on payment of costs by defendants.

Com. vs. John G. Weber, Amelia Michaels and Daniel McColley—forcible entry and detainer. Nolle pros. entered on payment of costs by defendants.

Com. vs. John J. Shaffer, Henry Pringle and Daniel Augus—forcible entry and detainer. Nolle pros. entered on payment of costs by defendants.

Com. vs. William King—larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs and undergo an imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for one year.

Com. vs. Edward Fentiman—larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Com. vs. Charles Diable—obstructing an officer in discharge of his duty. Edward Mayhew prosecutor. Jury find defendant not guilty and that each party pay half the costs.

Com. vs. Daniel Heisel—libel. John P. Gohn prosecutor. Jury find defendant not guilty and that each party pay half the costs.

Com. vs. Zachariah Alter—larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, costs and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for 10 days.

Com. vs. William Boyle—larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Com. vs. Constantius Monteverde—larceny by bailee. Polo Palastro prosecutor Jury find defendant not guilty and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. George Flenner—assault and battery. Continued.

Com. vs. Henry Williams—incestious adultry and bastardy. Sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs and undergo an imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for 3 years.

Com. vs. Henry B. Pringle—malicious mischief, two indictments. District attorney enters Nolle pros. in each case on payment of costs by defendant.

Com. vs. Samuel Kratzer—maiming and disfiguring a domestic animal. Jury find defendant not guilty, but that he pay the costs.

Com. vs. Edward Fentiman and Charles Glass—larceny. Defendants plead guilty. Sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Com. vs. James O'Brian—aggravated assault and battery. Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for 6 days.

Com. vs. Philip Falker and Emizla Patterson—breaking and entering a dwelling house with intent to commit a felony. Defendants plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs and undergo an imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for a term of one year.

Com. vs. Fred. Habercoon—assault and battery. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a find of $10 and costs.

Com. vs. Andrew Bradley—larceny. Not a true bill.

Com. vs Jonathan Anderson, Clara Miller, James Shidle, Francis Shidle and Thomas Masson—larceny. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Uriah Montgomery—larceny. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Andrew Bradley—larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for 30 days.

Com. vs. Michael Kirsch and Peter Kirsch—removing an allowed land mark. Jury find defendant not guilty, but that he pay two-thirds of the costs and the prosecutor, Simon Feresh, one-third. Sentenced accordingly.

Com. vs. Jesse H. Miller—forgery. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs and undergo an imprisonment of four months in county jail.

In the matter of the petition of inhabitants of Summit and vicinity for incorporation, approved by the Grand Jury.

Presentment of Grand Jury:—We, the Grand Jurors have visited the public buildings of the county and find them in good condition, except the water supply in the jail seems to be inadequate to keep the cells in proper condition.

J. H. CLARK, foreman.

In the case of the Com. vs. Annie Patton, Mary Coburn and Mary Allen, convicted of open lewdness, the court sentenced them to be sent to the House of Refuge.

Com. vs. Annie Hopkins—surety of the peace. It appearing at the hearing of the case that the defendant is of unsound mind. It was ordered by the court that she be committed to the Western Pennsylvania hospital for the insane at Dixmont and that the costs be paid by the county.

The following civil cases were disposed of on Saturday after the criminal business had been finished;

Joseph Miller vs. Adam J. Stoltz and John A. Kennedy. Defendant amends plea when plaintiff alleges surprise and case continued.

Thomas Rosensteel vs. E. B. Cresswell. Appeal. Verdict for defendant.

SECOND WEEK.

Hiram Shaffer vs. Eliza Pickworth. Feigned issue. Jury find for plaintiff.

James Condron vs. C. D. Wharton. Assignee of Cooper & Mellon. Feigned issue. Jury find for the defendant.

Conrad Wentroth vs. Joseph Horne & Co. et al. Feigned issue. Jury find for the defendants.

James Bracken vs. Adm'r of Daniel Rager. Al. sci. fa. Defendant amends his plea when plaintiff pleads surprise and case continued.

John Entler vs. Adam Miller. Attachment. Defendant confesses judgment for $336 and costs.

James F. Myers vs. John Wilkinson. Ejectment. Settled.

James Mulligan vs. Rosella Litzinger. Appeal. Discontinued.

Borough of Coopersdale vs. the Township of Lower Yoder. Appeal. Jury find for plaintiff in the sum of $69.32.

Ferantz Joseph Frantz vs. Carl Elias Vockanrod et al. Ejectment. Continued.

Executors of Christian Myers vs. J. C. Martin. Sci. fa. sur. mortgage. Continued at costs of defendant.

Jacob Murphy vs. George Fye et al. Appeal. Jury find for the defendants.

A. H. Fiske & Co. vs. Henretta Powell. Appeal. Settled by the parties.

Tonkin & Rodkey et al. vs. Franciscus & Woods. Trespass. Settled by the parties.

James J. Milligan vs. the Johnstown Base Ball association. Assumpsit. Continued by consent.

McMillan & Co. vs. D. W. Brendlinger. Appeal. Continued by consent.

Executors of Charles Heisel dec'd vs. John A. Storm. Appeal. Defendant confesses judgment for amount of judgment before justice.

John Childs vs. John H. Ecoff & Co. Attachment. Settled.

James McCoy vs. David A. Watt et al. Ejectment. Continued.

James Cunningham et al. vs. Samuel Weakland et al. Ejectment. On trial.

County Public Schools.

The annual statistical report of the schools of the county has been forwarded to the School department in compliance with the school law. The written report is only published every second year, and therefore, no written report will appear in the annual, published by the School department for the school year, ending June 1st, 1885.

A few items from my report are respectfully submitted to teachers, directors and the public:

Number of new houses built during the year, 16. Houses unfit for use, 40. Graded schools in the county, 79. Ungraded schools, 156. Number of visits to schools, 265. Educational meetings held, 14. Male teachers employed, 90. Female teachers employed, 145. Average monthly salary of male teachers, $36.25; of females, $31.46. Number of pupils enrolled during the year in all the schools of the county, 10,124. Average daily attendance, 7,219. Average per cent. of attendance, 79. State appropriation, $6,854.63. Paid teachers' wages, $42,231.60. Total expenses during the year, $78,696.14.

EXAMINATIONS—1885.

The first examination was held in Millville, July 23 and 24th. Thirty-two applicants were examined, the largest class in the county. The examinations closed at Carrolltown Sept. 7. Thirty-two examinations were held and 273 applicants examined, issued 227 certificates and rejected 44 applicants. Of those employed to teach in the schools of the county, 7 are graduates of State Normal schools, 28 hold permanent and professional certificates and 205 hold professional certificates.

There is a growing demand for better qualified teachers and the standard of qualifications of teachers necessarily must be raised. The general work of the examination was more difficult than heretofore and more applicants were rejected than formerly. The average grade of certificates was 2.2; last year it was 1.8.

The examinations were attended by 172 directors and more than 600 patrons and citizens. The public examination is not the best place for teachers to acquit themselves creditably, or to do their best work, as a crowded house causes embarrassment to the majority of applicants.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

A few teachers are wanted to supply the schools in several districts. For this purpose a special examination will be held in Ebensburg, Sept. 26. All applicants must present a written request from at least four members where they wish to teach.

THE SCHOOL MONTH.

Twenty days *actual teaching* will hereafter constitute the legal school month, instead of twenty-two days as formerly. All schools must be closed on legal holidays, Saturdays and during the time of holding the County institute. These changes in our school laws were made by the late Legislature.

INSTITUTE FOR 1885.

The next annual County institute will be held in Ebensburg during the week, commencing Nov. 23rd. The law requiring the closing of all schools in the county contemplates the full attendance of teachers at the institute. Dr. E. E. Higbee, Sate Superintendent of Public instruction has declared that it is not optional with teachers to attend the institute, but that it is clearly the duty of every teacher to assist in carrying out the provisions of the law by attending the institute. The law compels the closing of the schools for this very purpose and the attendance of teachers should be better than heretofore.

Arrangements have been made to have the largest and most practical institute ever held in the county. It is confidently expected that every teacher in the county will be present at our next annual meeting. Full announcement will be made to teachers and directors by circulars in due time.

Respectfully submitted,
LEWIS STRAYER,
County Superintendent.

Interesting to Both Sexes.

Any man or woman making less than $40 weekly should try our easy money-making business. We want agents for our celebrated Madame Dean Spinal Supporting Corsets; also, our Spinal Supporter, Shoulder Brace, and Abdominal Protector Combined (for Men and Boys). No experience required. Four orders per day give the Agent $150 monthly. Our Agents report four to twenty sales daily. $3 outfit free. Send at once for full particulars. State sex. LEWIS SCHIELE & Co., 390 Broadway, N. Y.

Literary Notes.

The October number of the *North American Review* contains twenty-three articles by as many different contributors—among whom are an English Cardinal, an American Admiral, two American Major-Generals, two American ex-Ministers to European Courts, an American Artist, an N. Y. Assemblyman, an ex-United States Senator, the Mayor of New York, an ex-Governor of New York, two distinguished American Men of Letters, and a famous American Financier—Manning, Ammen, Ben. Butler, Fitz-John Porter, Elihu B. Washburne, Wm. Waldorf Astor, (his first appearance in literature), J. B. Eustis, of Louisiana, Wm. R. Grace, of New York, Theodore Roosevelt, Horatio Seymour, E. P. Whipple, Charles T. Congdon, Dorman B. Eaton, and some others less known. There is also a very characteristic private letter from Gen. Grant to his father, written from Milliken's Bend, just two days before he started in the Vicksburg campaign. It is contributed by Col. Fred. Grant.

HYMENEAL.

JOHNSTON—KENNEDY.—Married, in Altoona, on Saturday, September 12th, 1885, by ——— ———, Mr. Richard F. Johnston, of Altoona to Miss Alice Kennedy, daughter of John A. Kennedy, Esq., formerly of this place.

SILL—ECKENRODE.—Married, at St. Mary's church, Loretto, on Tuesday, September 15th, 1885, by Rev. Father Bush, Mr. William Sill to Mrs. Christina Eckenrode, both of Allegheny township.

O'HARA—TROXELL.—Married, at the Church of the Holy Name in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, September 15th, 1885, by Rev. Father Walsh, Mr. Timothy B. O'Hara, of Ebensburg to Miss Alice Troxell, of Allegheny township.

This young couple in starting out on the matrimonial sea has our best wishes, and we hope their journey through life may be one of happiness with as few trials and cares to vex them, as it is possible to have in this uncertain sphere. The groom is the junior member of the livery firm of J. A. & T. B. O'Hara, of this place, and is one of our most industrious and enterprising young men, able and willing to meet his share of life's responsibilities, while the partner he has chosen will be a worthy help-mate to share and enjoy his prosperity, or to assist him in meeting and bearing with adversity.

On Tuesday evening in honor of the event Tim gave his young friends a ball in Armory Hall, where "the light fantastic" was tripped to the "wee sma' hours', and "All went merry as a marriage bell."

FARM LOANS

7 and 8 per cent. secured by FIRST MORTGAGES. Interest to Investors safe as GOVERNMENT BONDS. Interest Payable Semi-Annually, at office or bank of mortgages. 12 years' experience, and Never Lost a Dollar for any customer. Best of references given as to ability, integrity and financial standing. Write us for circulars giving reference and particulars. LEBOLD, FISHER & CO., Bankers and Loan Ag'ts, Abilene, Kan. 1m.

OBITUARY.

KEARNS.—Died, at his residence in Croyle township, on Monday, September 14th, 1885, Mr. Stephan Kearns, aged about 80 years.

STEVENS.—Died, at his home in Allegheny township, on Friday, September 11th, 1885, Mr. Charles Stevens, aged about 26 years.

Our Charlie is dead, his spirit has fled,
And our home is dreary and lone,
For we listen in vain for a voice sweet and glad,—
Which forever and ever is gone.

We long for the glance of his beautiful eye,
Which has closed in a long dreamless sleep!
And never again with the love light will beam
And never again will waken to weep.

—A.

REININGER.—Died, at the residence of their parents in Chest Springs, September 13, 1885, Frand and Earle, infant sons of George Reininger, aged about 4 months.

Little waifs from shores eternal
Staid awhile with us on earth!
Now they're gone to realms supernal,—
'Way above the star-worlds forth!
Far above the rolling wonders
Of the sprinkled starry way!
Storms of earth and threatening thunders,
Left behind for endless day.

Baby feet stepped on God's foot stool,—
Babies looked on sin-worn earth,—
Then God's angel came and took them,
To be born to angel's birth!
There was One came down from Heaven,
For to save lost sons of men,
He to babes His Word has given,
That He'll take them home again.

—A. D. H.

EVANS.—Died, at his residence in this place, on Saturday, September 12, 1885, Mr. Isaac Evans, in the 75th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Wales, and came to this place with his father's family in 1818, when he was seven years old. His father settled on a tract of land about two miles northeast of town, and the deceased continued to live on the farm that was cleared both as a single and as a married man until about 1853, when he purchased the tannery in the West ward, and moved into the borough. After carrying on the business for about twenty years he sold out, and after that lived privately, although he was nearly always engaged at some kind of labor. For many years past he has been a tax collector. He was always a very industrious man—discharged his duties as a husband and father with religious fidelity—was highly respected, and throughout his life was a peaceble, moral, upright citizen, with a character for honesty and integrity that was never assailed. His widow and three daughters, one of whom is a widow and the other two unmarried, survive him. His remains were interred in Lloyd Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. Peace to his ashes.

Happy Children.

How to Make Them So—Keep Them in Health and They Will Take Care of the Rest.

The joy of every well-regulated household comes chiefly from the children. Thousands of affectionate parents do not take care of their children. Through ignorance more than culpable neglect they suffer them to fall sick and die, when knowledge might have saved them to love and home. Dr. David Kennedy offers his "Favorite Remedy" as emphatically a medicine for his children—gentle in its action, containing *no harmful ingredients whatever*, going straight to the Blood, which, when impure, is the seat and source of disease. "*Favorite Remedy*" is the friend of childhood and should be found in every nursery in the land. Keep it in your house for your children's sake, as well as for your own. Try it and you will be glad you saw this article. Make no mistakes. The medicine is "*Favorite Remedy*" and the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. One dollar a bottle.

Good Words for a Good Thing.—Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is exactly what it claims to be. and deserves the praises that are showered upon it by al. who have used it. Mr. Israel H. Snyder, of Saugerties, N. Y., says: "My little daughter was covered with Salt Rheum from head to foot; Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy' cured her. This was two years ago."

We are not in the Habit of Puffing any sort of patent medicines in our columns, but we happen to know Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and can personally testify to the excellence of the medicine whith the Doctor calls "Favorite Remedy." And if a word of ours will persuade anybody to use it and thus find relief from suffering no professional etiquette shall hinder us from saying that word. For diseases of the blood, kidneys and bowels it has no equal. We would not be without it for five times the dollar that it costs.—*Daily Times, Troy, N. Y.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections.
JOSEPH A. GRAY.
Carrolltown, May 6, 1885

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOHN W. WONDERS.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOHN FERGUSON,
Blacklick Twp., June 11, 1885.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOHN LITZINGER.
Clearfield township, July 24, '85.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Poor House Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOSEPH CRISTE.
Washington twp., Aug. 7th, '85.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
JOHN RORABAUGH.
Croyle township, Aug. 14, '85.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Jury Commissioner subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
E. J. BLOUGH.
Scalp Level, Pa.

COAL! COAL!

Commissioners' Office,
Ebensburg, Pa., Sept. 9th, 1885.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, October 6th, 1885, for furnishing coal for the Court House and jail for one year.

It must be good No. 1 quality House coal to be weighed on the Ebensburg borough scales. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners.
D. A. McGOUGH,
Clerk.

BONDS FOR SALE!

The Borough of Ebensburg offers for sale 40 bonds of the denomination of $100, payable in 30 years or at any time, sooner at the option of the borough with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free from all taxation. A tax has already been laid for the purpose of redeeming bonds. Applications will be received at the Burgess office until Saturday, September 19th, at 7 o'clock P. M.
F. H. BARKER,
Burgess.
Ebensburg, Sept. 11, '85.—2t.

CAUTION NOTICE.—This is to caution any person or persons from accepting, receiving, or purchasing a judgment exemption note, signed J. B. Lydick and W. F. Lydick; said note being blank except the amount written and in figures, viz:—$500.00; in same hand as signature of J. B. Lydick. Note was lost at Coalport, Pa., Sept. 9, 1885.
Coalport, Pa., Sept. 10, 1885.-3t

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, Cambria county, on or about the 1st of July last, a red cow with small white spot in forehead and some white on the belly, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
3t JAMES GROVE,
Clearfield twp., Sept. 11th, '85.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased two two-years-old Black mares from Silas M. Douglass, have left the same on my farm in Clearfield township, known as the F. Trexler farm, with my tenant. John Weakian, during my pleasure. All persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with the same.
WM. LITZINGER,
Loretto, Aug. 24th, '85.-3t.

STRAY HEIFFERS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about the 1st of July last two heiffers. The one is a dark red in color and was killed on the railroad. The other is a roan color, both ears cut off and a hole in the right one, and still remains with the undersigned. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN SCHROTH,
Wilmore, Sept. 4th, '85.-3t.

A. H. V.

AYER'S Hair Vigor cures baldness. Hair Vigor restores youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It rejuvenates the HAIR and cleanses it. It restores to the hair that, either by reason of age or disease of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a pliancy and glossy silken softness of extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair Vigor and the good it does is by the VIGOR it imparts to the follicles, and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the condition in which it maintains the scalp.

AYER'S Hair Vigor renews the hair. Hair Vigor is the best cure known for Brashy Hair, Scald Head, Itching Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the HAIR and its fading. Nothing cleanses the scalp of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. In addition to the curative and restorative virtues peculiar to Ayer's Hair VIGOR it is a toilet luxury. The Hair Vigor is by far the cleanliest hair-dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness that is not organic.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Curry Institute and Union Business College.

S. W. Corner Penn Ave. and Sixth St.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. WM. A. HERRON, Pres. of Board of Trustees. J. P. ANDREWS, Sec'y of Board.

The Largest, Most Thorough, Practical and Successful Commercial College & English Training School in Pennsylvania. 813 Students last year. Elegant Buildings. First-class Equipments. 27 Instructors. 15 Large Halls and Recitation Rooms, occupying an area of over 10,000 Sq. Ft.

Copies of the finest piece of Penmanship in the State mailed free with Handbook of School upon application to
HARMON D. WILLIAMS, Business Manager. JAS. CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M., Principal.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.



ENGINES, VIBRATORS, THRESHING MACHINES, GRAIN DRILLS, cider mills

Warranted the best. Grain drills; the celebrated Pennsylvania, the only perfect force feed phosphate attachment in use. Cider Mills; the celebrated American and young American. CORN SHELLERS, HAY PRESSES and STANDARD IMPLEMENTS generally. Send for catalogue. A. BARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York Pa.

State Normal School,

INDIANA, PA.

Will open for the new year,

Monday, September 7, 1885.

This is a thorough Professional School for teachers, presenting, also:

College Preparatory Department.
Musical Department,
Commercial Department.

To be sure of a room it should be ordered early.

For particulars or catalogue, address, 4t.

L. H. DURLING, A. M., Prin.

NOT DEAD YET

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a ca and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of John M. Litzinger, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John M. Litzinger, deceased, late of Clearfield township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to the indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SARAH F. LITZINGER,
July 17, '85.-6t. Administratrix.

FARM FOR SALE!

A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about 2½ miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of Demetrius McGough, Anthony Sell and others, containing 118 acres, 50 of which are cleared and the balance having good hard wood timber. A good orchard, house and barn is on the place and it is well watered with never failing springs. For further particulars apply on the premises to
MARY & ANN FURY,
Loretto, Aug. 21, 1885—3t.

REMOVAL!

—)o(—

Alfred E. Goetz,

—)o(—

Altoon's Leading Merchant Tailor, Has Removed to Much Larger and More Commodious Quarters.

—)o(—

TWO SQUARES ABOVE HIS

[—old stand to—]

No. 1511 Eleventh Avenue,

—)o(—

Where His Fall and Winter Stock is Now Ready for Inspection. For Fashionable Fabric, a Beautiful Fit and Good Workmanship, go to GOETZ, the Tailor,

—)o(—

11th Avenue, Near 16th St.,
ALTOONA, PA.

J. H. BORLAND,

Wholesale Auctioneer

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS AGENT

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTH,

723 and 725 Liberty Street,

(HEAD OF WOOD.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES. Every WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M. GOODS AT FACTORY PRICES, AT PRIVATE SALE.

☞ Mail Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention. ☜

I sell goods 20 to 25 per cent. lower than the Jobbing Trade, and deliver either direct from the Factory, or from my Warehouse in Pittsburgh, and can assure Merchants handling goods in my line, that it will pay them to call on me before making their purchases.

As my stock is always very full of

BARGAINS!

and you have a larger line to select from than any agent can show by sample. My FALL STYLES are the handsomest and best goods shown by any dealer in the U. S. My specialties are SOLID LEATHER AND HONEST DEALING

I am the

Only Rubber Agency in Pittsburg,

and offer this fall LYCOMING, MEYER, AMERICAN & NATIONAL RUBBER COMPANY'S GOODS, at prices that cannot be met by Jobbers; besides, always have a full line of Seconds, as well as Job Lots of Rubbers, at 10 to 20 per cent. below the market, on standard, first-quality goods. I sell the best $3.00 Shoe in Men's Calf Button Bals and Congress in the U. S. I sell a Men's Veal Calf Cap Toe Hook Bal ½ Double Sole, SOLID LEATHER, that you can Retail at $1.25. Send for samples of both of above.

Sole Agent for

John Mundell & Co.'s Celebrated Solar Tipoes.

Hardware! Hardware!

—:o:—

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.

—:o:—

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INforming the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we have opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, large and complete stock of hardware of every description,

☞ *MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,*
☞ *FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLACK-*
☞ *SMITH TOOLS, HORSE SHOES, HARROW PINS*
☞ *NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL,*
☞ *HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, RE-*
☞ *VOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS,*
☞ *CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.*

Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country for a share of their patronage. We have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bought our goods for cash, and believe we can offer great inducements to those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.

EBENSBURG, April 3, 1885.

BOTTOM IS REACHED AT LAST

—:o:—

I Have Now in Store the Largest Stock of Hardware Ever Offered in the Country, all bought at Rock-Bottom Prices for Cash and all First-Class Goods. I do Not Buy or Keep in Stock Any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods. Whatever You Buy From me You Can Rely on Being Worth the Money You Pay for it. Owing to an Advance I am Now Selling Many Goods at Less Than I Can Replace Them at, But I Shall Continue to Sell at Bottom Prices, until I am Compelled to Re-stock up. When You Want a Cooking or a Heating Stove, Tin Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, Call and See My Prices, I am Not Uundersold.

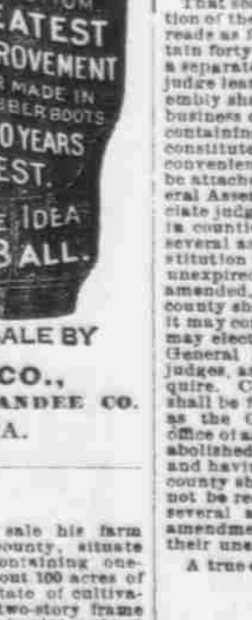
G. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, August 14, 1885.

"CANDEE"

Rubber BOOTS WITH DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give DOUBLE WEAR. *Most economical* Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the PRICE NO HIGHER. Call and examine the goods.



FOR SALE BY

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS CANDEE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.

Ebensburg, Sept. 11, '85.

FARM FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers at private sale his farm in Cambria township, Cambria county, situate two miles north of Ebensburg, containing one-hundred and twenty-one acres, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and a new frame barn. A splendid orchard of well selected fruit trees is on the premises, and the whole farm is well watered. For particulars call on the subscriber on the premises. Terms reasonable.
ANDREW DISHART.
Cambria twp., Aug. 14th, '85. 3t

AUDITORS' NOTICE!

Having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of Thomas D. Powers, assignee of Mrs. Rose McGough for the benefit of creditors, as shown by his first and partial account. Notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on Thursday, October 8, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
W. D. KITTELL,
Auditor.
Ebensburg, Sept. 18, '85.-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE!

Estate of John Dougherty, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Dougherty, deceased, late of Ebensburg Borough, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ELIZA JANE MURPHY,
Executrix.
Sept. 4th, 1885.-6t

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 1st section of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

That section five of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when the Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms," be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: Whenever a county shall contain sixty thousand inhabitants it may constitute a separate judicial district, and may elect one judge learned in the law, and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of said districts may require. Counties not forming separate districts, shall be formed into convenient single districts, as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts and having more than one law judge; every other county shall elect two associate judges, who shall not be required to be learned in the law; but the several associate judges in office, when this amendment shall be adopted, shall serve for their unexpired term.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
W. S. STENGER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of land containing about 170 acres, in White and Reade townships with the Clearfield creek running through it; adjoining lands of Hon. John Dean and Martin Tighe, about 30 acres cleared and having thereon erected a two-story frame house. The balance is well timbered with pine, hemlock, oak and other timber. The land is underlaid with coal and iron ore. The Cresson and Coalport railroad, now being built runs through this land. For particulars and terms call on or address
MATTHIAS KESSLER,
3t Cambria Co., Pa.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

Canonsburg, Pa., 20 miles from Pittsburg For both sexes 10 teachers. Thorough instruction in CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC, NORMAL AND MUSICAL COURSES; also, French, German and MILITARY DRILL. Students prepared for Sophomore year in any college. Tuition, $10 to $15. Next term opens Sept. 22d. For catalogue or information, address REV. W. F. BROWN, PRINCIPAL.
July 24, '85-4t.

Farm Notes.

ECONOMIZING TIME ON THE FARM.

How to use time to the best advantage in the busy season of the year is what every farmer should study well. It is not enough that he works hard all day long, scarcely taking time to eat his meals, if his work is not done right, in the right time and in the right way. Doing the work in the right time will save much unnecessary labor, by keeping all kinds of farm implements ready for use whenever needed; keeping fences up so as not to be troubled with runaway cattle, but especially in the raising of crops is it necessary to be in time, both in seeding and harvesting and keeping the weeds down from the spring of the year, so as not to let them get a start, or they will be hard to conquer later in the season.

To do things in the right way includes a great deal, and only the outlines can be given in a short article like this. The first is to do one thing at a time and do it thoroughly, not be shifting from one work to another, for in this way much time is lost. One thing which is much overlooked is to have everything handy; have all kinds of feed close by where it is to be fed; have the corn-crib near to the hog pasture, the hay close to the barn or stable, and water both for cattle and house use near at hand, for in this way it will not take more than half the time to do chores as it will if everything that is fed must be carried, even if not thought to be far. It is surprising how much time will be walked away for nothing in the course of a year. Order should be strictly observed in everything, in having a place for all kinds of tools and having them in their place when not used. While no method can be mechanically followed in dividing up the labor on the farm, still it can be arranged by establishing certain rules so as to save much time. In this way more can be done in ten hours work than in fourteen hours where no order is followed; therefore it is necessary to plan well before commencing on all kinds of work.

Oil the brittle hoofs.

For more milk feed more.

Build well when you build.

Pigs also need cool, fresh water.

Save seed oats from cool, moist soil.

Traveling painters are generally rascals.

Fast walkers are more needed than fast trotters.

Hired labor is costly; pump your water by wind power.

A steer of 1,000 pounds needs eight pounds of hay daily.

Don't encourage the horse racing principle to far at fairs.

Skillful underdraining will be repaid in two years on most land that needs it.

Meadows should never be grazed short, but all other times not in the fall.

By carefully selecting his seed from year to year it is possible for any farmer to greatly improve the quality of his product.

An increase of 20 per cent. is sure to follow in cutting the feed, over feeding it uncut. This has been tried often enough to be depended upon.

Corn fed to pigs when in its thickening milk state will put more weight into them in a given time than at any other stage of its developement.

The extra labor required to work through clods, mud and water-soaked land, year after year on undrained soil, is in a short time equivalent to the labor needed to put down a perfect system of drains. This is a point to figure on.

It should be known that young animals return less value to the land in manure for the food they consume than older ones. They retain a large share of the potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen of the food to build up their bodies, much of which in the case of old animals goes back to the land.

WHEAT must advance in price. According to the best estimates the surplus wheat carried over from last year is put at 100,000,000 bushels. The crop this year, it is believed, will yield 300,000,000 bushels, making a total of 400,000,000 bushels. The annual home consumption of wheat for all purposes in the United States amounts to about 365,000,000 bushels. This would then leave about 95,000,000 on hand for export. But, in recent years we have exported yearly from sixteen to fifty millions of bushels more than our present surplus for export. If, therefore, the foreign demand for wheat will be as low as the lowest amount exported in recent years, the supply will be inadequate to the demand by some millions of bushels, and prices must go up. Farmers will risk little by holding on to their wheat.

A GREAT CIDER YEAR.—This will be a cider year. Apples have never been known to be more plentiful in Connecticut, though here and there the crop has been blighted by insects. A ride in any direction will disclose tree after tree laden with apples so that the limbs fairly bend beneath their weight, in cases to the point of breaking. Even the miserable, scraggy, gnarly trees growing by the roadside have the fruit strung on their branches as thick as onions suspended from a string in a country store. Under the circumstances it is likely that there are more apples than can or will be consumed by the market, and as other States share this abundance with Connecticut, it is presumable that thousands of bushels will find their way into cider mills.—*Waterbury (Conn.) American.*

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—A new way to make cucumber pickles is to grate the cucumbers before putting them in the vinegar. Take three dozen good-sized cucumbers, and six small white onions; after grating sprinkle pepper and salt over them to your taste. Heat enough cider vinegar to cover them, and pour over. Put in large-mouthed bottles and pour melted wax over the cork. If freshly gathered cucumbers are sliced and laid in salted water for an hour or two before serving, their wholesomeness is much improved. The salt seems to draw out, as it does with the egg plant, some acrid juices.



Mary Anderson writes: I am delighted with your Coraline Corset. It is perfect in fit and elegant in design and workmanship.

Coraline is not Hemp, Jute, Tampico, or Mexican Grass.
Coraline is used in no goods except those sold by WARNER BROTHERS.
The genuine **Coraline** is superior to whalebone, and gives honest value and perfect satisfaction.
Imitations are a fraud and dear at any price.
For sale by all leading merchants. Price from **$1.00** up.

WARNER BROTHERS,
353 BROADWAY, New York. 141 & 143 WABASH AVE., Chicago.

PORTER AND DONALDSON

WHOLESALE HEADQUARTERS MILLINERY —AND— SPECIALTIES.

Corsets, Jerseys, Gloves, Veilings, Nets, Ladies' Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Spool Silks, Floss and Arrasene.

Merchants and Milliners will receive our Monthly Journal of Fashion *Free* if they will send us their address.

Nos. 820, 822 & 824 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

1885. 1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books*, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representatives, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

Single Subscription, one year, postage prepaid..........$1.25
In Clubs of Five or over, one year, postage prepaid..........1.00
A free copy to every club of ten.
Send for Sample copies.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Publishers.

PE-RU-NA

Peruna is composed wholly of numerous vegetable ingredients, each one of which is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the most potent of all the herbal remedies known to medical science. It cures without fail every case of

Chronic Catarrh, Consumption, General and Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Diabetis, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Diseases of the Stomach.

If your Druggist is out of our pamphlets on the "Ills of Life," or if you are laboring under a disease not mentioned in it or in these advertisements, address the proprietors, S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, Ohio. **(No. 4.)**

MANALIN positively cures Constipation, Piles and Diarrhoea. Sold by all druggists. One dollar per bottle; six for $5.00. Directions in English and German.

Consult Dr. La Barge, successor to Dr. BUTTS

In diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones,—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections. Scientific treatment; safe and sure remedies. Deformities Treated. Call or write for list of questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Address Dr. C. L. LaBarge, Pres't and Physician in Charge Central Med. & Surg. Institute, 920 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo. Successor to Dr. Butts' Dispensary. Established 30 Years.

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

30 YEARS RECORD.

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Kitchen Wrinkles.

Be economical.

Clean castor bottles with shot.

Wash the hair in cold sage tea.

To brighten and clean old alpaca wash in coffee.

To brighten carpets sprinkle with salt before sweeping.

Mix stove polish with vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar.

To polish a stove rub with a newspaper instead of a brush.

When cooking beans add one half teaspoonful of saleratus.

To remove tea stains from cups and saucers scour with ashes.

For burns apply flour wet with cold water, as it quickly gives relief.

When sponge cake becomes dry it is nice to cut in thin slices and toast.

If the oven is too hot when baking put a dish of cold water in it.

To remove mildew soak in buttermilk and spread on grass in the sun.

If nutmegs are good when pricked with a pin oil will instantly ooze out.

To clean furniture that is not varnished rub with a cloth wet with kerosene.

To prevent mustard plasters from blistering mix with the white of an egg.

To prevent flat-irons from scorching wipe them with a cloth wet with kerosene.

To brighten or clean silver or nickle-plated ware rub with a woolen cloth and flour.

Water in which borax is dissolved is good for the hair; also to whiten the face and hands.

When there is a crack in the stove it can be mended by mixing ashes and salt with water.

To make paper stick to a wall that has been whitewashed wash in vinegar or saleratus water.

When clothes are scorched remove the stain by placing the garment where the sun can shine on it.

Starched shirts will iron easier if you let them dry after starching, so that you will have to sprinkle them before ironing.

The wings of turkeys, geese and chickens are good to wash and clean windows, as they leave no dust or lint, as cloth.

To brighten the inside of a coffee or tea pot, fill with water, add a small bit of soap and let it boil about forty-five minutes.

To remove grease from wall paper lay several sheets of blotting paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

To exterminate bedbugs dissolve alum in water and apply to the bedstead with a feather. Be careful not to touch the paint or varnish.

A FARMER'S INDEPENDENCE.—The farmer is the most independent man in the world, therefore he is the happiest. Entirely independent of course he is not. No man can say he can stand quite apart from others, but the farmer can say it with more truth than anyone else. Nearly everything necessary to subsistence he has at first hand; he can even at shift clothe himself, multitudes of people have done so, and in times of crisis he can subsist as well without money as with it, for none can descend to primitive bartering as well as he. This is to come more nearly to the true independent state than any other class of men come, and the place is reached through the unqualified need the world has of agricultural products. It has need also of shelter and clothing but the farmer has these things also in his own hands. He has the lumber and the skill with tools; he has the wool and wheel; and the hosts who have lived in log houses, dressed in homespun, have been as happy as any people in the world. Hon. Warner Miller might have added some reflections of this nature to the very sensible ones he did make in his address to the farmers of New York. He might have said further, that the farmer is blest in being removed from the feverishness of crowds. That there is speculation and rascality of all kinds and grades in country life does not affect the main proposition. There is far less of these things, and no more than that is claimed. The reason is on the surface. The country life is in every way the simpler, the more natural life. It is this, principally, because it is the most self-supporting. The farmer is the happiest man—but he does not always know it. You will find everywhere discontented farmers; men who are tired of this blessed open air work, who say they are lonely, who do not appreciate their freedom, and who want to leave the farm and come to town. But that is only to say that, while they are the freest and happiest of men, they are not always the wisest.

The Upper Air.

The greatest difficulty which meets every thoughtful weather student in his inability to obtain any satisfactory account of the conditions and motions of the upper portion of the atmosphere. As has been said, "We live at the bottom of the atmospheric ocean, of which the upper layers are practically inaccessible to us." The air is arranged symmetrically above the globe, and it is much denser close to the earth than above it. The actual height to which the air extends is not known exactly, but at the level of about forty miles it is no longer dense enough to be capable of retracing the sun's rays. At the height of about seven miles, or 37,000 feet, believed to have been reached by Messrs. Gaiser and Coxwell, in a famous balloon ascent from Wolverhampton, September, 5 1863, the air was found to be so rareified that great difficulty was experienced in breathing. Such a height at seven miles is quite insignificant when compared with the diameter of the earth. In fact, the earth was represented by a twenty-four inch globe, the height of the atmosphere, even supposing it to be ten miles, would be represented by a shell four hundredths of an inch thick, about the thickness of a shilling.—*Longman's Magazine.*

Fresh Complexions.

If you have humors and pimples, boils and eruptions on face, hands or skin, it is because the system needs toning and purifying. Nothing will give you such good health, smooth and fresh skin and vigorous feeling as Simmons Liver Regulator, purely vegetable and not unpleasant to the taste. Take the Regulator to stimulate the liver, to cleanse the eyes and skin of yellowness, to improve digestion and to make the breath pure and sweet.

How Chocolate is Obtained.

Mexicans cultivated cocoa and prepared it in cakes like chocolate. It appears that the use of cocoa was introduced after the conquest into other parts of the continent. The cocoa prospers in the damp, warm forests of South America and among its rank vegetation. M. Goudot found it in New Granada growing profusely. He saw trees there twenty-four feet high, from whose bitter bean was prepared a chocolate that was considered an excellent febrifuge. The Indians only eat the pulp and are ignorant of the rich beverage the grain can furnish. It was the Spaniards that first brought cocoa into notice in Europe, and then in the New World, where its cultivation is an important commercial factor. In tropical countries cocoa plantations are started in virgin soil; if started on land that has previously grown corn, sugar cane or other crops, the result is poor. This plant or tree needs a rich soil, deep and damp, and also heat and shade, and it grows well on slopes where streams can run. The plantations are in hot lands near the sea, and near rivers and streams. After ground is selected the first thing done is to secure shade. Generally trees radicated serve this purpose, but in many cases trees are set out that are known to grow rapidly. Around Caracas, Venezuela, the bucaro is used, while in Mexico the broad leaved plantain is selected. In Guayaquil province, Ecuador, the cocoa bean is planted. In Venezuela it is first planted in a nursery, and the places where the bean is planted are covered with plantain leaves. The sowing in the latter case is done just prior to the rainy season, and if well watered till rain comes the shoots appear in about eight days. When two years old the shoots are transplanted from the nurseries. In the upper valley of the Magdalena river the plants grow under rush roofs and are watered from streams turned on the roof. It is very seldom the tree has flowers until it is thirty months along, and some planters destroy the first flowers and do not let buds blossom until the fourth year. In unfavorable localities six or seven years pass before the flowers appear. It is very small in any case. Generally four months elapse before the perfect fruits succeeds the flowers. The fruit is long in form, slightly curved, and sharp at one extremity. It is about an inch in length, and at its thickest half an inch in diameter. The outside skin is furrowed lengthwise. In color it varies from a greenish white to a violet; the meat is white, but sometimes has rose tint; the pulp, sugary and acid, has an agreeable flavor; the seeds are in the fruit, and there are almost always twenty-five; the almonds are white, oily and slightly bitter, and in drying darken. On the plantations two regular crops are gathered yearly. But it is not an unusual sight on some plantations to gather the year round and have fruit and flower on the same stem. It is calculated that every hundred kilograms of fresh almonds yields forty-five to fifty kilograms of dry cocoa ready for the market. The bean contains albumen and also coloring and oily matter. Cocoa, up to the sixteenth century, was condemned. Bensoni, in his "History of the New World," sets it down as a diet for hogs. On the other hand, Hernando Cortez, the conqueror, said a cup of cocoa could sustain a soldier for an entire day's march.—*Two Republics, City of Mexico.*

Feeding Work Horses.

Ground grain is about the cheapest form in which nutriment can be given to a work horse. But to produce the best effect it should be mixed with less concentrated food, such as cut hay or straw, not to give greater bulk so much as to render the food more porous in order that the gastric juice may penetrate the whole. Meal alone, especially of corn (which has but very little hull,) is very apt to compact in the stomach, and is therefore not so easily digestible. The heavy chaff of oats is one of the reasons why they are so valuable as horse food. Another reason is that oats abound in nitrogenous or muscle-forming material, and it is, therefore, worth more, pound for pound, than corn or oil meal, whose chief constituents are carbonaceous or fat-forming, while those of oats are better adapted to impart strength. This is one of the reasons, too, why there is so much virtue in wheat bran and middlings, possessing as they do a much larger preponderance of nitrogenous than carbonaceous or fat-forming material. In many places wheat bran is sold as cheaply by the ton as hay. For giving strength there is no comparison between the two, while as a diviser of more concentrated food it is almost as good, pound for pound, as that much cut hay. Wheat middlings are also excellent food for a work horse, although it is better that they be mixed with more bulky food to guard against the impaction in the stomach. In feeding horses another thing is to be taken into consideration. The capacity of a horse's stomach is about sixteen quarts; yet many farmers do not hesitate to give eight quarts at a feed, and then supplement it with as much hay as the horse will eat. By this means the grain is forced out of the stomach before it is half digested, and its place taken up by the less nutritious portion of the food is forced out of the system and is lost; whereas, if the horse has been allowed time to properly digest his grain feed before the hay was given him, or what is better, given a little good hay before the grain was given, he would have received the full benefit of the whole eight quarts.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Hay Fever.

I have been a periodical sufferer from Hay Fever (a most annoying and loathsome affliction) since the summer of 1879, and, until I used Ely's Cream Balm, I was never able to find any releaf. I can say that Cream Balm cured me. I would not be without it during the hay fever season.—L. M. Georgia, Binghamton, N. Y.

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"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

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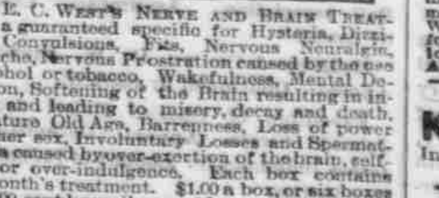
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Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse than I thought; I'll make it 50 pun'."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserable unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em" indicated the common-sense course for them to pursue.—*London Press.*

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The Largest Island in the World.

Most of the leading nations are now showing a degree of interest in exploration that is equalled only by the excitement and adventures that followed Columbus' great discovery. The traveller is ransacking all lands and seas for new geographical facts.

The work that is going on in New Guinea is a striking illustration of the wonderful impetus that has lately been given to the study of new lands. Five years ago the name of the world's largest island rarely appeared in the newspapers or in books of travel. This year, however, six exploring expeditions, from four different nations, are at work in this ever-green island, or are on the way to its shores. Another year cannot fail to add many facts to our scanty knowledge of the Papuan country, and to enrich science with considerable information that cannot elsewhere be obtained. It is already known, for instance, that the zoologist, and in a larger degree the ornothologist, can find here a few species and many varieties that seem to belong exclusively to the animal life of New Guinea.

The Germans and the Dutch penetrating the northern coasts and the English and Australians the southern shores, while two expeditions expect to cross the island in different directions. Dr. Finsch has just completed a journey along the almost unknown northeast coast between Astrolabe and Humboldt bays. He reports that this region is well adapted to agriculture and cattle raising, that he has well received by the natives, and that he discovered five good harbors and a navigable river.

Germany proposes to investigate thoroughly the colonizing possibilities of its new Pacific possessions. Two months ago an expedition left Hamburg to establish industrial stations on the coast that Dr. Einsch has visited and some of the neighboring islands. The party included a few foresters, a gardener, a horticulturalist, and an explorer, and they expected to obtain at Batavia a supply of seeds and cattle. It is doubtful, however, if any part of these comparatively low-lying islands, almost directly under the equator, are at all fitted for European colonization. More than one scheme for the settling of European peasants within the torrid zone is likely to be exploded by the experiments now in progress.

Holland is supplementing its important work of last year by a new scientific expedition to begin this month and to continue for several years a thorough exploration of all the northwest part of the island, which that country has long held. The Dutch explorers found last year that the Amberno River, which was supposed to be large, is navigable only for sixty miles from the sea. Many other rivers remain to be explored, and some of them, it is believed, like the Ely River, which D'Albert's ascended for 500 miles in a little steamer, can be followed to the heart of the island.

Mr. H. O. Forbes, who has already won enviable laurels on the Pacific groups, has probably reached the point on the east cost where he expects to begin his enterprise of crossing and recrossing the island, with the aim of bringing home a fairly complete idea of its topography. The Australian geographical societies also have sent an expedition under Capt. Everell, with an admirable scientific staff, which is expected to push up the River Aird, cross the island if possible from south to north, and ascertain its geographical features and the nature of its fauna, flora, geology and climate.

Meanwhile the New Guinea company of Berlin, has begun the publication of a periodical which it calls "The News of King William's Land and of the Bismarck Archipelago"—names that have recently been applied to Germany's new possessions in and near New Guinea. No richer field of inquiry than New Guinea now invites the scientific traveller; and one of the most interesting spectacles of the age is that which we now witness of scientific men of all nations uniting their zeal and energy to find out all that can be learned of the wonders, beauties and riches of every neglected corner of our world.—*N. Y. Sun.*

He Got the Papers.

Some of the new Washington Department officials are rather fresh, and have a realizing sense of the dignity and importance of their positions. The protruding self-complacency of a Chief of Division in the Treasury caused a funny scene the other day. He was sitting at his desk the other day contemplating plans for retaining his position, when a tall, venerable man came into the room and in a quiet, respectful way, observed that he would like to see the documents in such and such a case.

"What is your name?" asked the Chief of Division.

"Strong," was the reply.

"What's your first name?"

"William," and a queer smile stole over his face.

"Where do you reside?"

"Washington."

"Lawyer?"

"I formerly practiced law, but have not done so for many years."

"Are you an attorney in this case?"

"No, sir."

"What do you want to see the papers for, then?"

"I have been appointed arbitrator by the courts, and it becomes necessary for me to examine them."

"When were you appointed?"

"Nearly a month ago; I have been absent from the city or should have called for them before."

"What did you say your name was?"

"William Strong."

At this the lady stenographer of the presiding genius of the office, who had been writhing about in her chair as if on the ragged edge of hysterics, jumped up and exclaimed:

"Mr. ——, you don't appear to know the gentleman. This is Justice Strong of the United States Supreme court."

The Justice got leave to look at the papers.

THE question is frequently asked "What is a Dude?" It's easy enough to tell what a dude is. That's nothing